

Excerpts from my field diary (July 2009 onwards)

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Some interesting information on Biodiversity from CGBD.

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Introductory Note

This document is an effort to present useful information related to Biodiversity from CGBD (Offline database on Chhattisgarh Biodiversity). This Database contains thousands of such tables. The efforts are in progress to make this database online.





Common and popular names of Bach (*Acorus calamus*) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Common Names
1) Arabic	Vaj, Vash
2) Assam, India	Bach
3) Bengal, India	Bach, Shwetbach
4) Myanmar	Linhe
5) Kanarese	Baje
6) Chines	Che Ts' and Pou, Choui T'sang Pou, Pai Chang
7) Kutchh, India	Venkhana
8) Deccan, India	Gandkilokri, Vach
9) Dutch	Kalmus, Zwanenbrood
10) English	Bastard water flag, Calamus, Cinnamon sedge, Myrtle grass, Sweet Cane, Sweet Flag, Sweet Myrtle, Sweet root, Sweet rush
11) French	Acore, Acore aromatique, Acore odorant, Acoro Urai, Acori, Acrois, Galanga des marais, Raseau aromatique, Roseau odorant
12) German	Ackermagen, Deutscher Ingber, Kalmus, Karmes, Karmsen, Gewuerzkalmus, Kaumeles, Kolmas, Magenwurz, Nagenwurz, Schiemen, Wechel, Zebrwurz, Schienenzurz
13) Gujarat, India	Godavaj, Gandhilovaj, Vekhand
14) Hindi	Bach, Ghorbach, Gorbach, Kussebbewa

15) Italian	Acoro, Acoro aromatico, Calamo, Acoro odoroso, Calamo aromatica, Erba cannella, Erba di Venere
16) Kashmir	Vahi
17) Malyalam	Vashampa
18) Norway	Kalmus
19) Persian	Agar, Agreturki
20) Pacific coast	Bee wort, Flag root, Calamus root
21) Portuguese	Calamo aromatica, Canna cheirosa
22) Punjab, India	Barabaj, Wach
23) Sanskrit	Bhadra, Bhutnashini, Bodhaniya, Galani, Galomi, Ikshuparni, Jalaja, Jatila, Kanga, Kshudraptri, Lomasha, Mangalya, Rakshoghri, Shada grantha, Shartaparvika, Schlemshmaghni
24) Sinhalese	Wadakaha, Wadakahavasambu
25) South Africa	Sweet flag
26) Spanish	Acoro, Acoro, Verdadero
27) Tamil	Vashambu
28) Telugu	Vadaja, Vasa, Wasa
29) Urdu	Bach







Table 1 : Different species of Chlorophytum available in India

Species	Distribution
<i>C. aruninaceum</i> Baker	All districts of Chota Nagpur, Vindhya, Satpura and Aravali Hiss, parts of Central India. Taria region of N-E Himalayas in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.
<i>C. attenuatum</i> Baker	Western Ghats, southwards to Coimbatore, West Peninsula.
<i>C. borivilianum</i>	Danges Forests (Gujarat), Aravali Hills
<i>C. laxum</i> R. Br.	Katki Hills, Belgaum, Dharwar, North and South kanara, Deccan peninsula in India
<i>C. tuberosum</i> (Rox b.) Baker	Parts of Konakan to Travancore in Kerala, Eastern Himalaya, Bihar and West Bengal

C. breviscapum

Sikkim Himalaya, Belgaum and South Peninsula

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents in different districts

District	City	No. of farmers	Area under Cultivation	Remarks
Bastar	Jagdalpur, Kondagaon	2,1	M, H	CA, CB CB, Cultivation in 45 acres
Raipur	Raipur	10	L	CA
Durg	Durg	12	L	CA
Rajanandgaon	Rajanandgaon	13	L	CA, CB
Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Kargiroad	2, 2	L, M	CA , CL
Kanker	Kanker	1	L	CA
Mahasamund	Mahasamund	1	M, H	CA
Sarguja	Ambikapur	2	:	CA

L = Less than 1 acre area under cultivation; M= 1-10 acres area undercultivation;

H = More 10 acres area undercultivation; CA= *Chlorophyllum arundinaceum*;

CB=*Chlorophytum borivilianum*; CL= *Chlorophytum laxum*

Table 3 : Rates of available planting material of safed moosli (Rs./quintal)

Year	Moosli farms in Maharashtra	Wild collections
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1998	40,000	20,000
1999	55,000	25,000
2000	65,000	25,000

Table 4 : Major insect and disease infestations observed in different districts of Chhattisgarh

District	Disease	Insect
Raipur	-	-
Bilaspur	Root-totting fungus (S)	Aphid, Blister beetle
Durg	Root-rootting fungus (S)	X
Rajnandgaon	X	X
Sarguja	X	X
Bastar	Root-rooting fungus (m)	X
Mahasamund	Root-rooting fungus (m)	Blister beetle
Kanker	X	X

Table 5 : District-wise, details of farmers adopting organic farming of safed moosli (n=46)

District	10% Organic	Partially Chemical	100% Chemical
Bastar(3)	33.30%	66.60%	-
Raipur (10)	-	-	100%
Durg(12)	16.60%	8.30%	75.00%

Rajnandgaon(13)	-	100%	-
Bilaspur(4)	-	-	100%
Kanker (1)	100%	-	-
Mahasamund(1)	-	-	100%
Sarguja (2)	50%	-	50%

(1) High cost of available seeding material: For commercial cultivation





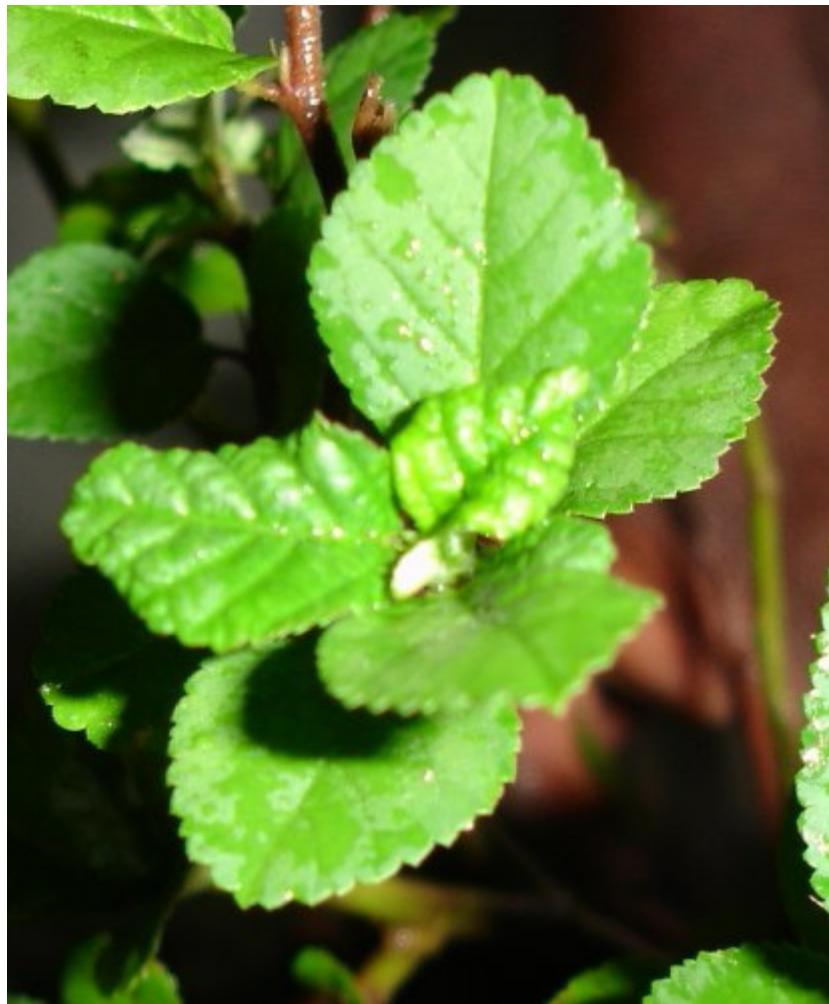
Common and popular names of Chana (Chickpea) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Dzelbana, Hamas, Humn, Humz, Jumes, Nakhi

2) Assam	Butmah
3) Bengal	But, But Kala, Chhola, Chanabatula, Chotabut
4) Canarese	Kadle, Karikadale, Kempukadale
5) Dutch	Keker
6) Egypt	Hommos, Homos, Melanch
7) English	Bengal Gram, Gram, Chickpea, Egyptia Pea.
8) French	Café Franzais, Ceseror, Cicerolle, Garoutte
9) German	Kichererbse
10) Hindi	But, Chana, Chema, Harbhari
11) Iraq	Hummus
12) Italian	Cece, Ceci
13) Kurdish	Nok
14) Mexico	Garbanzo
15) Persian	Nakud
16) Portugese	Ervance, Gras de bica
17) Russian	Ovetichie harokh
18) Sanskrit	Balabhaishajya, Balabhojya, Chanaka, Harimantha, Kanchuki, Salealpriya, vajimantha
19) Sinhalese	Kondi Kodala
20) Spanish	Garbanzo
21) Tamil	Kadalai
22) Telugu	Harimandhakam, Saunagaly







Botanical differences between major species of *Sida*

Characteristics	<i>Sida acuta</i>	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>
1) Habit	A shrub with slender branches, minutely hairy.	An annual or perennial herb or under shrub, softly hair all over.
2) Leaf	2.5-6.3 cm long, lanceolate, base rounded, sharply serrate, glabrous	2.5-5.0 cm long, cordate, ovate-oblong, crenate, obtuse
3) Flower	1-2 in each axil, pedical jointed about the middle	Solitary or few together, pedical jointed much above the middle, yellow.
4) Fruit	5-6 mm diameter, carpels 5-9, strongly reticulated, puberulous, dorsal margins toothed, awn two, linear.	6-8 mm diameter, carpels 7-10, strongly reticulated, upper margins ciliate, dorsal scabrid, awns two, linear, scabrid-hairy.









Common and popular names of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Kai kahr
2) Bengal	Sakher, Sakhu, Sakhua, Sal, Salwa, Sala
3) Myanmar	Enkyen
4) Kanarese	Asina, Asu, Asvakarna, Gugglu, Kabbu
5) English	Common Sal, Indian Dammer, Sal Tree
6) Gujarati	Ral
7) Hindi	Sal, Sala, Shal, Salwa, Sakher
8) Malyalam	Maramaram, Mulappumarutu
9) Marathi	Guggilu, Rala
10) Nepal	Sakwa
11) Sanskrit	Agnivallabha, Ashvakarna, Chiraparna, Cirgaparna, Sala, Sarja, Jaranadruma
12) Tamil	Attam, Kungiliyam, Shalam
13) Sinhalese	Dammala
14) Telugu	Guggilamu, Saluva, Sarjmu
15) Urdu	Ral
16) Uriya	Rengal, Sugua, Salo, Salwa, Sorja



Common and popular names of Kevatch (*Mucuna pruriens*) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Habilkulai
2) Bengal	Akolshi, Alkusa, Bichchoti, Kamach
3) Myanmar	Khuele, Khwele
4) Kanarese	Hasaguni, Kadavare, Markate, Nasukunni, Turashi
5) English	Cowage, Cowhage, Cowitch
6) French	Petit pois a gratter, Petit pois pouilleux
7) German	Kratzbohnen, Kuhkraetza
8) Gujarati	Kancha, Goncha, Kaunch, Kivach, Kawanch, Konch, Kuyach
9) Hindi	Gaunch, Goncha, Kaunch, Kevatch, Kivach, Konch
10) Malyalam	Naykkurna, Shorivalli, Shoriyanam

11) Mexico	Oje de venado
12) Nepal	Kaochir, Kouach
13) Persian	Anareghorash
14) Sanskrit	Adhyanda, Arshabhi, Atmagupta, Badari, Pusparsha, Guru, Kandura, Kapikachhu, Kapiprabha, Kashiroma, Markati, Rishabhi, Sugupta, Swagupta, Vyaghra, Vyanga
15) Sinhalese	Achariyapalle
16) Spanish	Picapica, Picapica menor
17) Tamil	Amudari, Arugratam, Kadigandu, Maguttam
18) Telugu	Dulagondi, Duradagondi, Pilliyadagu, Pravrishayani, Totadulagondi
19) Uriya	Alokushi, Baidhonko, Baikhujani, Kachu, Morkotomado
20) Urdu	Kavancha

Botanical differences between two Mucuna species.

Characteristics	Mucura pruriens	Mucura deerigiana
1) Habit	A herbaceous, twining annual.	A herbaceous, pubescent, trailing or twining annual, upto 18 m or more in length
2) Leaf	Trifoliate, leaflets broadly ovate, elliptic or rhomboid ovate.	Trifoliate, leaflets ovate or rhomboid, 5-15 cm long.
3) Flower	Purple, in axillary pendulous racemes.	Purple.
4) Fruit	Curved, 4-6 seeded, longitudinally ribbed pod, densely clothed with persistent pale-brown or grey, irritant bristles.	Ridged, 3-5 seeded pod, densely covered with black pubescence, 5.0-7.5 cm long
5) Seed	Black, ovoid, 12 mm long.	Nearly globular, usually speckled, marbled brown or black, also pure grey or black not uncommon







Botanical differences among three major species of Aloe

Characteristics	Aloe barbadensis syn Aloe vera	Aloe socotrina	Aloe spicata
1) Stem	Woody, simple, cylindrical, short	Woody, straight, 1.5 foot high and more, naked below, where it is strongly marked with the scars of leaves	Stem 3-4 feet high, as thick as man's arm
2) Leaves	Fleshy, amplexicaul, first spreading, then ascending, lanceolate, glaucous-green, flat above, convex below, armed with hard distant reddish spines perpendicular to the margin; a little mottled with darker colour, the parenchyma slightly coloured brown.	Amplexicaul, ascending, ensiform, green, curved inwards at the point, convex below rather concave above, marked with numerous small white marginal serratures, the parenchyma abounding in a bright brownish-yellow juice	Leaves thick, fleshy, broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the point, channelled, full 2 feet long, distantly toothed, with a few white spots, their parenchyma almost colourless.
3) Flowers	Spike cylindrical ovate, flowers at first erect, then spreading, afterwards pendulous, yellow, not longer than the stamens	Raceme cylindrical, unbranched, flowers scarlet at the base, pale in the middle, green at the point, stamens unequal, 3 of them longer than the flowers.	Spike a foot long, very compact, with the flowers campanulate and horizontal. The three petals broader, ovate, obtuse, white with a triple green like, the sepals narrower, less concave; stamens longer than the perianth, flowers are filled with honey
4) Origin	The East Indies and Barbary	Islands of Socotra	Interior of the Cape of Good Hope

Common Indian Names of Aloe vera

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Kadvi-Nahani Kunvar
2) Hindi	Ghikumari, Kumari, Guarpatha, Kuvarpatha
3) Kanarese	Kattali, Lolisara
4) Marathi	Korphad, Korkand
5) Sanskrit	Kshurmallika, Kanya, Kapila, Kumari





Botanical differences between two major species of *Abelmoschus*

Characteristics	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>
	<i>esculentus</i>	<i>moschatus</i>
1) Stem	Erect, branched, 3-6 feet high, round, towards the base somewhat woody, tender parts covered with sharp bristles, often spotted with purplish specks	Stem clothed with long hairs
2) Leaves	Alternate, stalked, inferior ones only angular, about the middle of the plant palmate, while the superior ones are subdigitate, with the divisions lanceolate-oblong all seriate and somewhat bristly	Polymorphous, cordate, the lower ovate, acute or roundish serrate or irregularly toothed, hairy
3) Flower	Axillary, solitary, on short stalks, very large, pale yellow, with a dark crimson bottom	Regular, bisexual, involucral bracts 8-12, hairy, yellow with purple centre
4) Fruit	Capsule from 6 to 12 inches long and about one inch diameter, somewhat bristly, particularly the ridges, their number corresponding with that of the cells and valves, with a single row of round, smooth seeds in each cell	Capsule fulvous hairy, oblong-lanceolate, acute, seeds subreniform, blackish



**Common and popular names of Marigold around the world.**

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Hajai, Hamahama
2) Bengal	Genda, Gendha
3) Brazil	Cravo de defunto
4) SriLanka	African Marigold
5) Egypt	Gatife
6) English	African Marigold, French Marigold
7) Hindi	Genda, Gonda, Gulatoria, Lalmurga
8) Iraq	Ja'fari
9) Marathi	makhamala, Zendu
10) Mexico	Cempoalxochitt
11) Persian	Sadabarg, Kajekharusa

12) Sanskrit	Sthulapushpa, Zandu, Zanduka
13) Telugu	Banti
14) Urdu	Genda
15) Uriya	Gendu









Botanical differences between major *Madhuca* species.

Characteristics	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i>	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>
1) Habit	A medium sized to large tree.	A large, evergreen tree
2) Stem	Usually with short, bole and large, rounded crown, 2.4-3.6 meters.	Short, 3.6 meters, with a dense, spreading crown.
3) Bark	Dark coloured or grey, cracked.	Yellowish grey to dark brown-red and milky inside, scaly.
4) Leaf	Clustered near the ends of branches, elliptic or elliptic oblong, coriaceous, pubescent when young, almost glabrous when mature.	Clustered near the apex, linear lanceolate, tapering towards the base, glabrous when mature.
5) Flower	Small, fleshy, cream coloured, sweet-scented, in dense, fascicles near the ends of branches.	Pale yellow, many small, with rusty, pubescent calyx and fleshy corolla, aromatic, in dense clusters near the ends of the branches.

6) Fruit	Ovoid, upto 5 cm long, greenish, turning reddish yellow or orange when ripe, 1-4 seeded.	Ovoid, 5 cm long, 1-2 seeded berry, yellow when ripe.
7) Seed	Brown, ovoid, smooth, shining, 2.5-3.6 cm long.	Compressed, yellow or light brown, shining, smooth.

Common and popular names of Parsa (*Butea monosperma*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Polah, Polak
2) Bengal	Kinaka, Palas, Polashi
3) Myanmar	Banban, Pauk, Pauk-pin, Pouk
4) Kanarese	Brahmavriksha, Muttaga, Muttala, Muttuga
5) English	Bastard Teak, Flame of the Forest
6) French	Butee touffue
7) Hindi	Chalcho, Chichra, Tesu, Dhak, Palas
8) Gujarati	Kakria, Khakara, Khakda, Pallaso
9) Malyalam	Khimshukham, Muriki, Palasi, Shamata
10) Marathi	Kakrocha, Palas, Paras, Pholas, Phulas
11) Persian	Daraspalah, Palah
12) Sanskrit	Bijasheha, Bramhapadapa, Bramhavriksha, Lakshataru, Kinshuka, Palasha, Parna, Yajnika
13) Sinhalese	Kaliya, Kalu keale, Gaskeala
14) Tamil	Kali, Kattumurukku, Kinjugam, Palasu, Porasu, Punamurukku, Punamurungai, Pungu, Sira, Tikkuru, Vallai.
15) Telugu	Kimsukamu, Muduga, Moduga, Modugu, Palasamu, Togarumoduga, Tella moduga
16) Urdu	Palashpapra
17) Uriya	Kinjuko, Polas, Polaso, Porasy.













Botanical differences between major Butea species.

Characteristics	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	<i>Butea superba</i>
1) Branches and shoot	Very irregularly bent in various directions. Young shoots downy.	Stem twining, as thick or thicker than a man's leg, woods very long, running over large trees.
2) Bark	Bluish-grey or light brown	Ash coloured, pretty smooth.
3) Leaves	Long-petiolated, 3-foliate; leaflets coriaceous broadly obovate from a cuneate or deltoid base, glabrescent above, with densely fine silk below.	Alternate, terminal, remote, very large; leaflets downy, in other respects as is <i>B. monosperma</i> , but much larger.
4) Flower	Buds velvety blackish, flowers bright orange-red, sometimes yellow in 15 cm long racemes on bare branches.	Much larger and more numerous; calyx with the divisions longer and much more pointed.





Common Indian Names of Mokhla (<i>Asteracantha</i> sp.)	
Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Ekhara, Gokhran, Talamkhan

2) Hindi	Gokhal Kanta, Gokshura, Talamkhana
3) Kanarese	Kalavankabija, Kolavalike
4) Marathi	Talimakhana, Vikhara
5) Sanskrit	Ikshura, Kak-Kolilaksha, Srigalghant, Vajrakantaka







Common and popular names of *Commelina benghalensis* around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Kachradam, Kanchara, Kanchura
2) English	Day flower, Dew Flower
3) Gujarati	Mhotunshishmuliyun
4) Hindi	Kanchara, Kanuraka
5) Marathi	Kena
6) Philippines	Alibangon, Anagalide azul
7) Sanskrit	Kanchata, Marishajalaga, Tanduliya
8) Sind	Chura, Kanna, Khanna
9) Sinhalese	Deyamainaireya
10) Spanish	Ahagalide azul
11) Tamil	Kanangakarai
12) Telugu	Nirukassuvu, Vennodeviruka



The Indian names of Gudmar (Gymnema sp.)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Merasangi
2) Gujarati	Dhubli, Mardashingi
3) Hindi	Gurmar, Merasingi
4) Kanarese	Sannagerasehambu
5) Marathi	Kavali, Kalikadori, Vakundi
6) Sanskrit	Meshashringi, Medhunashini
7) Tamil	Adigam, Cherukurinja
8) Telugu	Podapatri
9) English	Periploca of the woods, Small Indian Ipecacaunha

Common and popular names of Bija (Pterocarpus marsupium) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Dammul-akhvaine hindi, Damul akhvaine
2) Bengal	Pitsal, Pitshul
3) Kanarese	Benga, Honi, Honne, Netra, Bibla, Netturuuhonne

4) English	Bijasal, Indian kino Tree, Malabar Kino Tree
5) French	Kino des Indes, Pterocarpe a bourse
6) Gujarati	Bia, Bibla, Bio, Hiradokhana
7) Hindi	Banda, Bija, Bijasal, Bijasar, Biya, Hiradokhi, Paisar, Peisar, Piasal, Pitshola
8) Malyalam	Carintakara, Malantakara, Venna
9) Marathi	Assan, Asana, Bibla, Dhorbenla
10) Persian	Khunesiahwashan
11) Sanskrit	Bandhukapushpa, Bijaka, Bijavriksha, Mahakutaja, Mahasarja, Pita salaka, Pitashala, Paramayudha, Priyaka, Sauri
12) Sinhalese	Gammalu, Gummalo
13) Tamil	Asanam, Kani, Pidasaralam, Pidagaragam, Sarudagam, Tamisu, Tannini
14) Telugu	Peddag, Peddegi, Pedegu, Vegisa, Yegi, Vengisa
15) Urdu	Damulakhvain
16) Uriya	Byasa, Piyasalo

Common and popular names of Gorakhmundi (*Sphaeranthus indicus*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Kamazariyus, Kamdaryus
2) Bengal	Chagulnadi, Ghorkmundi, Murmuriya
3) Gujarati	Bodiokalara, Mundi
4) Hindi	Gorakhmundi, Mundi
5) Persian	Randar u mmi talkha
6) Marathi	Barasavadi
7) Malyalam	Adakkamanian, Attakkamanni
8) Sanskrit	Aruna, Bhikshu, Bhukadambika, Bhukanda, Kumbhala, Chhitagranthika, Lotani, Lochani, Mundi, Mahamundi, Tapadhana
9) Sinhalese	Etmadamahana, Mudamahana
10) Tamil	Kottakkarandai
11) Telugu	Bodasoram, Bodatarapu
12) Urdu	Kamdaryus, Mundi
13) Uriya	Buikadam, Murisa

Common and popular names of Leucas around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Chotahalkusa
2) Hindi	Chotahalkusa
3) La Reunian	Herbe Tombe, Tombe

4) Mauritius	Madame Tombe, Couma, Poualla toumi
5) Tamil	Tumbai
6) Telugu	Tummachettu

Common and popular names of *Lathyrus* around the world.

Language / regions / countries.	Names
1. Arabic	Jilban
2. Assam	Khesari, Teora
3. Bengali	Kassur, Teora
4. Egypt	Gilban
5. English	Black Sea Pulse, Chickling Vetch, Dog-tooth pea, Grass pea, Indian pea, Mutter pea, White Vetch, Riga pea.
6. French	Dent de brebis, Jarosse, Jarrat,
7. German	Kicherling, Platterbse, Saatplatterboe
8. Guinea	Ater, Shimbera, Sobbeure
9. Gujarati	Lang, Lange
10. Hindi	Kansari, Kasari, Kassar, Kassur, Kesari, Khesari, Latri, Tiuralakh, Tiuri, Tiura,
11. Iraq	Hurt muman, Hurtuman
12. Marathi	Lakh
13. Nepal	Kesari
14. Persian	Masang
15. Portuguese	Chicharo, Ervilhaca
16. Punjab	Chural, Karas, Karil, Kisari,
17. Russian	Lugovoi goroshek
18. Sanskrit	Langka, Sandika, Triputa
19. Spanish	Almortas, Guijas, Muelas, Pinsoles, itos, Titos.
20. Oriya	Chana

TABLE 1

Scientific Name	Local name	Life Cycle	Useful Parts	Medicinal uses	Remarks
(A) Compositeae					
Spilanthes acmella	Akarkara	Annual	Seed, root	For mouth disease	M

<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> *	Mundi	Annual	Seed	For respiratory diseases	M,m
<i>Launea asplenifolia</i>	Jangli palak	Perenial	Seed	Used as a lactagogue	M
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	-	Perennial	Seed	Used as a laxative and a diuretic. Roots and leaves are used as a tonic and febrifuge	M
<i>Vernonia baldwini</i>	-	Perennial	Seed	Useful in treatment of asthma, bronchitis, and constipation	
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Bhengra	Annual	Seed	For all types of bleeding	M,m
<i>Blumea lacera</i> *	Kukurmutta	Annual	Seed	For fever and respiratory organs' disease	M,m
(B) Leguminosae					
<i>Melilotus alba</i> and <i>M. indica</i> *	Senji	Annual	Seed	Used as discutient and emollient externally as a formentation poultice, or plaster for swells	M,m
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Zillo	Annual	Seed	Seed is used as an emollient in the form of poultice	M
<i>Medicago denticulata</i>	Dhekna	Annual	Seed	Used as an antidote to venom	M
(C) Chenopodiaceae					
<i>Chenopodium</i>	Bhathua	Annual	Seed	For hook worm, leucoderma, and skin problems	M,m
(D) Cyperaceae					
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> *	Motha	Annual	Nut, seed	Root is useful in leprosy, thirst, fever, blood diseases, billousness, dysentry, epilepsy	M,m
(E) Gramineae					

Cyndon dactylon	Doobi	Perennial	Seed, bulb	Whole plant juice is used as astringent, decoction of roots is used as a diuretic	M,m
(F) Primulaceae					
Anagallis arvensis	Krishnaneel	Annual	Seed	For respiratory organs and genital diseases, also used in hydrophobia	M
(G) Oxalidaceae					
Oxalis corniculata	Khatti buti	Perennial	Bulb	For skin disease	M,m
M = Weeds which have medicinal properties.					
m = Weeds in use in Chhattisgarh as medicinal plants					
* = Weeds which have heavy demand in national and international pharmaceutical markets.					

TABLE 2
Existing uses and valuable parts of four potential medicinal weeds in Lathyrus fields of Chhattisgarh.

Scientific Name	Existing uses	Valuable parts	Remarks
=			
Blumea lacera	Leaves used for asthma	Leaves, seed, and roots	N,I
Cyperus rotundus	In skin, urinary, digestive, and reproductive diseases	Dried nuts	N,I
Sphaeranthus indicus	In case of eosinophilia	Whole plant	N
Melilotus indica and M. alba	As discutient	Leaves	N
N = Medicinal weeds having demand in national markets.			
I = Medicinal weeds having demand in international market.			
Common and popular names of Duddhi (Euphorbia hirta) around the world.			

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Australia	Queensland Asthma Herb
2) Bengal	Borakerui, Burakeru
3) Srilanka	Madduppach chrichippillu, Palavi
4) Kanarese	Achchegida
5) Fiji	Do ni osi
6) French	Herbe a Jean Renaud, Pilulier
7) English	Asthma herb, Snake weed, Pill-bearing spurge, Australian asthma herb.
8) Guam	Golondrina
9) Gujarati	Dudeli, Dudh, Nagladudheli
10) Hindi	Bahidudhi, Dudhi, Laldudhi
11) Malyalam	Nelapalai
12) Marathi	Dudhi, Dudnali, Govardhan, Mothidudhi
13) Mouritius	Jean Robert
14) Philippines	Batabotonis, Botobotonis, Golandrina
15) Sanskrit	Nagarjuni, Pusitoa
16) Sinhalese	Budadakiriya, Dadakiriya, Kiritala
17) Tamil	Amumpatchaiyarissi
18) Telugu	Bidarie, Nanabala, Nanabiyam

Major *Jatropha* species with botanical differences

Characteristics	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i>	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	<i>Jatropha glauca</i>
1) Habit	A rapid growing shrub upto 3-4 meters	Often confused with <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	A bushy, gregarious shrub upto 1.8 meters.	Small tree or bush.
2) Leaves	Alternate, 10-15 cm x 7.5-12.5 cm, broadly ovate, usually palmately 3 or 5 lobed.	Leaves about the extremities of the branchlets, alternate, petioled, generally palmate, lobes from 3-5, oblong, serrate, with each serrature ending in a short, green,	3-5 lobed, palmately, 20 cm long and wide leaves having a long petiole, covered with glandular hairs.	Leaves 3-5 lobed, mucronate, serrate toothed.

		glandular-headed bristle.		
3) Flowers	Yellowish green, in loose panicles of cymes: July- August.	Panicles terminal, about as long as the leaves. Male flowers numerous and terminal, small, of a pale greenish yellow colour, Female flowers few and subsessile in the divisions of the panicle.	Red-crimson or purplish flowers in corymbs	-----
4) Fruits and seeds	Orbital, black, seeds ovoid- oblong, dull brownish black, 2000/kg, germination 70- 100%.	-----	Greenish seeds in capsule.	-----
5) Place of origin	Tropical America	East Indies.	Brazil	Arabia felir.





**Common and popular names of Bemchi (*Psoralea corylifolia*) around the world**

Languages / regions /countries	Names
1. Arabic	Loelab el abid, Mahalep
2. Bengal	Barachi, Bavachi, Hakuch, Latakasturi
3. Kanarese	Bavanchi
4. Srilanka	Ravoli
5. Chineses	Ku Tzu, Pu Ku Chih
6. Gujarati	Babchi, Bavacha, Bawachi
7. Hindi	Babchi, Babchi, Bavanchi, Bukchi
8. Marathi	Bavachya, Babchi, Bavachi
9. Persian	Waghchi
10. Sanskrit	Aindavi, Asitatvacha, Avalguja, Bakuchi, Chandralekha, Chandra prabha, Chandraraji, Kalameshi, Kambojii, Kantaka, Krishna, Krishnaphala, sita, Sitavari, Soma, Somaraji, Suprabha,
11. Sinhalese	Bodi
12. Tamil	Karpokarishi, Karpurvarishi

13 Telugu	Bhavanji, Kalanginja, Karubogi, Korjastham
14 Urdu	Babechi
15 Uriya	Bakuchi

Common and popular names of Hulhul (*Cleome viscosa*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Bantakalan, Oddar
2) Bengal	Hururia
3) Kanarese	Huchassavi, Nayibela
4) French	Herbe puante
5) Gujarati	Talvani, Tilwan, Tinmani
6) Hindi	Hulhul, Hurhur, Jangliharror
7) Marathi	Kanphodi, Harhuria, Kanphuti
8) Portuguese	Bredo mamma
9) Sanskrit	Adityabhakta, Arkabhakta, Arkakanta, Manduki, Mandukparni, Raviprita, Suteja, Tilpatri
10) Sinhalese	Ranmanissa, Walaba
11) Tamil	Nayikudagu, Nayivelai
12) Telugu	Kukhavavulu, Kukhavaminta
13) Urdu	Hulhul

The flowering and Fruting Time of Some Indian Herbs

S.No.	Name	Flowering & Fruiting Time
1	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Sept.-Dec.
2	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i>	Nov.-Dec.
3	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Feb.-Apr.
4	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Oct.
5	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>	Oct.
6	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Nov.-May
7	<i>Fumaria indica</i>	Nov.-Feb.
8	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Sept.-Feb.
9	<i>Eruca vesicaria</i>	Dec.-Feb.

10	<i>Farsetia hamiltonii</i>	Mostly Aug.-Jan. or throughout when perennating.
11	<i>Farsetia macrantha</i>	Aug.-Jan.
12	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	Jan.-March
13	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Oct.-Feb.
14	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Nov.-Feb.
15	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i>	Nov.-March; Fr. April-Aug.
16	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Mar.-Apr. and also Sept.-Oct. Fr. : May-June or Nov.
17	<i>Cleome gracilis</i>	Aug.-Dec.
18	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	July-Dec.
19	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Oct.-Nov.
20	<i>C. vahliana</i>	Almost throughout the year.
21	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	July-Oct.
22	<i>Dipterygium glaucum</i>	Sept.-Nov.
23	<i>Mareua oblongifolia</i>	Nov.-Dec. Fr. : Dec.-Jan.
24	<i>Viola cinerea</i>	Sept.-Nov.
25	<i>Polygala eriopтера</i>	Aug.-Oct.
26	<i>Polygala eriopтера</i>	Sept.
27	<i>Polygala irregularis</i>	Sept.-Dec.
28	<i>Polycarpea corymbosa</i>	Sept.-Dec.
29	<i>Spergula fallax</i>	Nov.-Mar.
30	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Jan.-Apr.
31	<i>Portulaca meridiana</i>	July-Feb.
32	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Aug.-Dec.
33	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i>	Sept.-Dec. (rarely throughout the year)
34	<i>Portulaca tuberosa</i>	Sept.-Nov.
35	<i>Talinum protulacifolium</i>	Aug.-Oct.
36	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Dec.-April
37	<i>Tamarix dioica</i>	Nov.-Feb.
38	<i>Tamarix ericoides</i>	Nov.-Feb.
39	<i>Tamarix troupii</i>	Aug.-Nov.; Fr. Dec.-Feb.
40	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i>	Sept.-Dec.
41	<i>Bergia suffruticosa</i>	Oct.-Dec.
42	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Fl.:Nov. : Fr. : Nov.-Jan.

43	<i>Abutilon bidentatum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
44	<i>A bidentatum</i>	
45	<i>Abutilon fruticosum</i>	Sept.-Jan.
46	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Oct.-April.
47	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
48	<i>Abutilon pakistanicum</i>	
49	<i>Abutilon pannosum</i>	Oct.-May.
50	<i>Abutilon ramosum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Alhthaea ludwigii</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Hibiscus caesius</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Hibiscus obtusilobus</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Hibiscus ovalifolius</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Hibiscus palmatus</i>	
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Dec.-March
	<i>Malvasatrum coromandelianum</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Pavonia arabica</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>P. arabica glutinosa</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>P. arabica</i> var. <i>massuriensis</i>	Aug.
	<i>Pavonia odorata</i>	Oct. (BH)
	<i>Pavonia procumbens</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Sida alba</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Sida cordata</i>	Almost throughout the year but mainly at the end of rainy season.
	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Sida ovata</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Sida tiagii</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	Feb.- March.
	<i>Helectres isora</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Melhania denhamii</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Melhania futteyporensis</i>	Aug.-Feb.

	<i>Melhania futteyporensis</i>	Nov.(BH)
	<i>Malhania magnifolia</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Sterculia urens</i>	Nov.-April
	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sept.-Feb.
	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Corchorus depressus</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Corchorous tridens</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Grewia damine</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Grewia tenax</i>	Aug.-Oct.; Fr. Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Grewia villosa</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Triumfetta pentandra</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Fagonia bruguieri</i>	Sept.-March
	<i>rechingeri</i>	Sept.-March
	<i>Fagonia indica</i>	Sept.-March
	<i>Fagonia schweinfurthii</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	March-Oct.
	<i>Seetzenia lanata</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Tribulus lanuginosus</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Tribulus pentandrus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>macropterus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>pterophorus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Tribulus rajasthanensis</i>	
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Zygophyllum simplex</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Monsonia heliotropioides</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Monsonia senegalensis</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	More or less throughout the year
	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Sept.-Oct.

	<i>Limonia elephantum</i>	Fl. : Mar.-April, Fr. L June-Oct.
	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Fl.:Dec.-Feb.; Fr. : Feb.-April
	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	October (BH)
	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	
	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	
	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Mar.-May
	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Ziziphus glabrata</i>	Fl.:Sept.-Oct.; Fr.: Dec.-Jan.
	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Fl. : Aug.-Oct.; Fr. : Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Ziziphus truncata</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i>	Oct.-(BH)
	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Rhus mysorensis</i>	July-Sept.
	<i>Moringa concanensis</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	
	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	
	<i>Alysicarpus glumaceus</i>	Fl.: Aug.-Oct.; Fr. : Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Alysicarpus heterophyllus</i>	Sept.-Feb.
	<i>Alysicarpus longifolius</i>	Sept.
	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Nov.
	<i>Alysicarpus procumbens</i>	Oct.-Nov.(BH)
	<i>Alysicarpus styracifolius</i>	Oct.(BH)
	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Atylosia scarabaeoides</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fl.:Feb.-April; Fr.: April-June.
	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fl. : July-Nov.; Fr. : Apr.-June
	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Oct. (BH)
	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Feb.-May

	<i>Derris indica</i>	Nov.-June
	<i>Goniogyna hirta</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Indigofera argentea</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Indigofera astragalina</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Indigofera caerulea</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Indigofera hochstetteri</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	Sept.-March
	<i>Indigofera sessiliflora</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Feb.-March
	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	Jan.-March
	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	March-April.
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	July-Dec.
	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Jan.-March
	<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Dec.-March
	<i>Psoralea odorata</i>	Nov.-March
	<i>Rhynchosia aurea</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Rhynchosia pulverulenta</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Rhynchosia schimperi</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Oct.
	<i>Taverniera cuneifolia</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Tephrosia falciformis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Tephrosia leptostachya</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	July-Dec.
	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Tephrosia subtriflora</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Tephrosia uniflora</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Tephrosia wallichii</i>	Aug.-Dec.

	<i>Trigonella corniculata</i>	Feb.-April.
	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Jan.-April
	<i>Trigonella hamosa</i>	Jan.-March
	<i>Trigonella monantha</i>	Feb.-March
	<i>Trigonella occulta</i>	Feb.-March
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Jan.-April
	<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Vigna mungo</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Fl.:May-June; Fr.:Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Cassia italica</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	Oct.Dec.
	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Cassia pumila</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cassia sophera</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Delonix elata</i>	Fl.:Mar.-July; Fr.:Upto Nov.
	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Fl.:Dec.-March;Fr.: Apr.-June.
	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i>	Fl.:Dec.-Feb.; Fr.: Mar.-May.
	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Ft.:Sept.-Nov.; Fr.: Nov.-March.
	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Fl.:May-Oct.; Fr.: Dec.-April
	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	July-Jan.
	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Leucaena latisiliqua</i>	Feb.-May
	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fl.:June-Aug.; Fr.: Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Mimosa hamata</i>	Fl.:Aug.-Nov.; Fr.:Dec.-Feb.
	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Nov.-April
	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Fl.:Dec.-Apr.; Fr.:Mar.-June.
	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Neurada procumbens</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Potentilla supina</i>	Jan.-March

	<i>Anogeissus caronata</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>	Fl.:Sept.; Fr.: Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Anogeissus rotundifolia</i>	Fl.:Sept.-Oct.; Fr.: Dec.-Jan.
	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ammannia desertorum</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Ammannia multiflora</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Bistella digyna</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Citrullus fistulosus</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Citrullua lanatus</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Corallocarpus conoocarpus</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i>	Oct.-Dec.; Fr.: Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Cucumis callosus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fl.:Aug.-Nov.; Fr.: Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>momordica</i>	Fl.:Aug.-Nov.; Fr.: Nov.-Dec.
	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Dactyliandra welwitschii</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Luffa echinata</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Almost throughout the year, but more profusely Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Momordica Charantia</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Mukia leiosperma</i>	Nov.
	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Opuntia elatior</i>	Fl.:Apr.-June; Fr.:May-July.
	<i>Corbichonia decumbens</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Gisekia pharnacioides</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	Fl.:Nov.-Feb.; Fr.: Dec.-March.
	<i>Limeum indicum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i>	Sept.-Nov.

	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Sesuvium sesuvioides</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Trinathema triquetra</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Borreria articularis</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Borreria pusilla</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Dentella repens</i>	Nov.-May.
	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Kohautia aspera</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	June-Aug.
	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Almost throughout the good year.
	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Dec.-April
	<i>Bidens biternata</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Blainvillea acmella</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	Dec.-March
	<i>Blumea obliqua</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Caesulia axillaris</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	May-July.
	<i>Cotula hemisperica</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Dec.-April.
	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Almost throughout the year in suitable habitats; otherwise Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Glossocardia setosa</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Dec.-Feb.
	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>	Nov.-March
	<i>Gnaphalium pulvinatum</i>	Dec.-Feb.
	<i>Gnaphalium pensylvanicum</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Lactuca runcinata</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Lagascea mollis</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Launaea procumbens</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Launaea remotiflora</i>	Sept.-Nov.

	<i>Launaea resedifolia</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Oligochaeta ramosa</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Pentanema indicum</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Pegolettia senegalensis</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Pluchea wallichiana</i>	Nov.-March
	<i>Pulicaria angustifolia</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Pulicaria crispa</i>	Sept.-Mar.
	<i>Pulicaria rajputanae</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Pulicaria wightiana</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Dec.-March.
	<i>Sphaeranthus senegalensis</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Vernonia cinerascens</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Dec.-April.
	<i>Dyerophytum indicum</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Nov.
	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i>	Fl.:Mar.-April; Fr.: May-June.
	<i>Cathaeanthus pusillus</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Fl.:Mar.-April; Fr.: Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Oct.-July.
	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Caralluma edulis</i>	Fl.:Feb.-Sept.; Fr.: March-May.
	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Glossonema varians</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechnica</i>	Fl.: Agu.-Dec.; Fr. : Nov.-March.
	<i>Pentatropis spiralis</i>	Fl.: Oct.-Jan.; Fr.: Dec.-Feb.
	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>	Fl.:Apr.-July.; Fr. : Aug.-Feb.
	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Fl.:July-Jan.; Fr.: Jan.-April.

	<i>Enicostema axillare</i>	June-Dec.
	<i>Hoppea dichotoma</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Arnebia hispidissima</i>	Sept.-March
	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i>	Mar.-June.
	<i>Heliotropium bacciferum</i>	Aug.-May.
	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	March-Dec.
	<i>Heliotropium ellipticum</i>	Nov.-April
	<i>Heliotropium marifolium</i>	Throughout the year.
	<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i>	Nov.-April.
	<i>Heliotropium paniculatum</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Heliotropium rariflorum</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Heliotropium strigosum</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Heliotropium subulatum</i>	Oct.-April.
	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	Feb.-April.
	<i>Nonea edgeworthii</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Sericostoma pauciflorum</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Trichodesma ampelxicaule</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cordia gharaf</i>	Fl.:Mar.-April; Fr.: May-June.
	<i>Ehretia aspera</i>	Mar.-May.
	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Sept.-March.
	<i>Convolvulus auricomus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>C. auricomus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>C. auticomus</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Convolvulus blatteri</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Convolvulus deserti</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Convolvulus rhynchospermus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Convolvulus rotletianus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Convolvulus scindicus</i>	Feb.
	<i>Convolvulus stocksii</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Cressa cretica</i>	Nov.-March.
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Ipomoea carica</i>	Throughout the year.

	<i>Ipomoea carica</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Ipomoea coptica</i>	July-Sept.
	<i>Ipomoea dichroa</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea nil</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Ipomoea pescaprae</i>	Aug.-March.
	<i>Ipomoea pestigridis</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Ipomoea sindica</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Ipomoea verticillata</i>	July-Aug.
	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Merremia dissecta</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Merremia emarginata</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Merremia quinquefolia</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Merremia rajasthnensis</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Seddera latifolia</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Cuscuta hyalina</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Fl.: Nov.-Jan; Fr.: Jan.-March.
	<i>Datura ferox</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Sept.-March.
	<i>Datura metel</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i>	March-Oct.
	<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Sept.-Nov.

	<i>Solanum albicaule</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	More or less throughout the year
	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Withania coagulans</i>	Nov.-March.
	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Anticharis glandulosa</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Antichris senegalensis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Jan.-June.
	<i>Dopatrium juncinum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Kickxia ramosissima</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Lindenbergia muraria</i>	Sept.-Feb.
	<i>Lindernia parviflora</i>	Nov.
	<i>Peplidium maritimum</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Schweinfurthia papilionacea</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Sopubia delphiniifolia</i>	Oct.
	<i>Striga angustifolia</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Striga gesnerioides</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Striga gesnerioides</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Verbascum chinense</i>	Jan.-April
	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Dec.-March.
	<i>Cistanche tubulosa</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Orobanche aegyptiaca</i>	Jan.-March
	<i>Orobanche cernua</i>	Dec.-April.
	<i>Tecomella undulata</i>	Jan.-April
	<i>Pedalium murex</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Sesamum mulayanum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Almost throughout the year.

	<i>Barleria acanthoides</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Barleria hochstetteri</i>	Nov.-Oct.
	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Blepharis repens</i>	Feb.-April.
	<i>Blepharis sindica</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Dicliptera verticillata</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Dipteracanthus patulus</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Hemidadelphis polyspermus</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Indoneesiella echooides</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Justicia heterocarpa</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Justicia procumbens</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Justicia quinqueangularis</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Justicia simplex</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Justicia vahlii</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Lepidagathis bandraensis</i>	Almost throughout the year, but more profuse during monsoon.
	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Lepidagathis trivervis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Bouchea marrubifolia</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Almos all the year round.
	<i>Lantana indica</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Lavandula bipinnata</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Leucas nutans</i>	Oct.
	<i>Leucas stricta</i>	Oct.
	<i>Leucass urticaefolia</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Salvia santolinifolia</i>	Sept.-Nov.

	<i>Plantago exiqua</i>	Nov.-March.
	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Boerhavia elegans</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Commicarpus verticillatus</i>	Aug.-Feb.
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Aerva persica</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Aerva pseudotomentosa</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Alternathera pungens</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Throughout the year.
	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Oct.
	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Celosia argentia</i>	Fl.:Aug.-Nov.; Fr.: Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Digera muricata</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Nothosaerva brachiata</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Pupalia orbiculata</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Haloxylon recurvum</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Salsola baryosma</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Suaeda nudiflora</i>	Nov.-Dec.
	<i>Calligonum polygonoides</i>	Apr.-May.
	<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Jan.-March.
	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Oct.-March.

	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Rumex dentatus</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i>	Sept.-Feb.
	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Mar.-Apr.; May-July.
	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Andrachne telephiooides</i>	Dec.-Mar.
	<i>Chorozophora prostrata</i>	Feb.-May.
	<i>Chrozophorarottleri</i>	March-May.
	<i>Euphorbia caducifolia</i>	Fl.:Jan.-Feb.; Fr.: Feb.-April.
	<i>Auphorbia chamaesyce</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Euphorbia clarkeana</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Euphorbia dracunculoides</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Euphorbia elegans</i>	Oct.
	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Euphorbia granulata</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Euphorbia heyneana</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Euphorbia indica</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Euphorbia jodhpurensis</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Micrococca mercurialis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Almost throughout the year but more profusely during rains.
	<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Securinega leucopyrus</i>	May-July.
	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i>	Feb.-April.
	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	June-Sept.
	<i>Ficus drupacea</i>	Apr.-June.
	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Apr.-June.
	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Crinum pratense</i>	Oct.-Nov.

	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Nov.-Dec.
	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>	Nov.-Feb.
	<i>Dipcadi erythraeum</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Oct.-May.
	<i>Amischophacelus axillaris</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Commelina albescens</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Commelina forskalaei</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Commelina paludosa</i>	Sept.
	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i>	Nov.
	<i>Najas australis</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Najas welwitschii</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Jancus bufonius</i>	Nov.-March.
	<i>Typha angustata</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>	Not seen
	<i>Wilffia arrhiza</i>	Not seen
	<i>Potaamogeton crispus</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Mar.-Aug.
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Cyperus alulatus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus arenarius</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Cyperus atkinsonii</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Cyperus clarkei</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Cyperus conglomeratus</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus cuspidatus</i>	Oct.-March.
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus flavidus</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Cyperus michelianus</i>	Oct.-Nov.

	<i>Cyperus niveus</i>	Nov.
	<i>Cyperus nutans</i>	Oct.
	<i>Cyperus pangorei</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus pumilus</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Cyperus triceps</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Eleocharis atripurpurea</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>	Aug.-Feb.
	<i>Fimbristylis barbata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Fimbristylis bisumbellata</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Fimbristylis quinquangularis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Fimbristylis spathacea</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Fimbristylis tenera</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Mariscus squarrosus</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Mariscus sumatrensis</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Scirpus affinis</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Scirpus littoralis</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Scirpus roylei</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Scirpus supinus</i>	Oct.
	<i>Scirpus tuberosus</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i>	Sept.
	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Aristida funiculata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Aristida hystricula</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Aristida mutabilis</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Aristida royleana</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Aristida setacea</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Arthraxon lanceolatus</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i>	Aug.-Oct.

	<i>Brachiaria reptans</i>	July-Sept.
	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cenchrus pennisetiformis</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cenchrus prieurii</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Cenchrus prieurii</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Cenchrus rajasthanensis</i>	Aug.-Jan.
	<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Chloris prieurii</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Chloris quinquesetica</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cymbopogon parkeri</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Throughout the year.
	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Dactyloctenium sindicum</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Desmostychya bipinnata</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Digitaria biformis</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Digitaria pennuta</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Dignathia hirtella</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Echinochola crusgalli</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Elyonurus royleanus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Enneapogon brachystachyus</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Enneapogon cenchroides</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Enneapogon persicus</i>	Sept.-Dec.

	<i>Enneapogon schimperanus</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Aug.-Dec.
	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Eragrosis diarrhena</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Eragrostis gangetica</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>	Oct.-march.
	<i>Eragrostis tremula</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i>	Nov.-Jan.
	<i>Eragrostis viscosa</i>	Aug.-Feb.
	<i>Eremopogon foveolatus</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Eriochloa nubica</i>	Sept.
	<i>Hackelochloa granularis</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Iseilema prostratum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Lasiurus esaudatus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Lasiurus sindicus</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Latipes senegalensis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Melanocenchrис abyssinica</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Melanocenchrис jacquemontii</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Ochthochloa compressa</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Oropetium roxburghianus</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Oropetium thomaeum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Panicum antidotale</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Panicum trypheron</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Panicum psilopodium</i>	July-Dec.
	<i>Panicum repens</i>	July.
	<i>Panicum turgidum</i>	July-Nov.
	<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	Sept.-Jan.
	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	July-Oct.

	<i>Perotis hordeiformis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Perotis indica</i>	July-Oct.
	<i>Phragmitess karka</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Dec.-Mar.
	<i>Rhynchelytrum villosum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Saccharum bengalense</i>	Almost throughout the year.
	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	Oct.-Feb.
	<i>Schoenefeldia gracilis</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Sehima nervosum</i>	Sept.-Oct.
	<i>Setaria intermedia</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Oct.-Jan.
	<i>Sorghum verticilliflorum</i>	Aug.-Oct.
	<i>Sporobolus coromandelianus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Sporobolus diander</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Sporobolus helvolus</i>	Oct.-Nov.
	<i>Sporobolus ioclades</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Sporobolus maderaspatanus</i>	Oct.
	<i>Sporobolus tenuissimus</i>	July-Aug.
	<i>Sporobolus tremulus</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Stipagrotis hirtigluma</i>	Oct.-Dec.
	<i>Stipatrostis pogonoptila</i>	Oct.-march.
	<i>Tetrapogon tenellus</i>	Sept.-Nov.
	<i>Tetrapogon villosus</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Targus roxburghii</i>	Aug.-Nov.
	<i>Tripogon jacquemontii</i>	Sept.-Dec.
	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Aug.-Sept.
	<i>Urochondra setulosa</i>	Nov.
	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Nov.-Jan.

Common and popular names of Chandrashoor (*Lepidium sativum*) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Common Names
1) Afganistan	Tara tezak
2) Arabic	Habb-er-reshad, Habrasjot, Half, Hurf, Harfulabaz, Jarjir, Reschad

3) Bengal	Alevarie, Alleevree, Halim
4) Myanmar	Mongnyin, Samungni
5) Kanarese	Allibija, Kurutige
6) Egypt	Habb-er-reshad,
7) English	Common cress, Garden cress, Passerage, Pepperwort, Town cress
8) French	Anitor, Cresson alenois, Cresson des jardins, Cresson de terre, Nasitar, Nasitor, Nasit art, Passerage cultivee
9) German	Gartenkresse, Kresse, Pfefferkraut
10) Gujarati	Asilio, Halim,
11) Hindi	Chansur, Chandrashoor, Halim, Chaunsar, Halor, Hurf, Malavam, Tara, Tezac
12) Iraq	Rashad
13) Italian	Lepidio, Nasturzio
14) Marathi	Ahliva
15) Pakistan	Halang, Halim
16) Persian	Rukhame-ispanda, Tereh tizec
17) Portuguese	Mastruco
18) Punjabi	Halim, Halon, Shargundai, Tezak
19) Sanskrit	Ashalika, Chandrashura, Raktabija, Raktaraji
20) Sindh	Ahree, Ahreo, Assaria
21) Spanish	Berro de jardin, Malpica, Mastuezo
22) Tamil	Aliverai
23) Telugu	Adalavitulu, Adeli, Adityalu, Adiyalu
24) Urdu	Halim

Common and popular names of *Sarpagandha* (*Rauvolfia serpentina*)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assamese	Arachoritita
2) Bengali	Chandra
3) Hindi	Chandrabbaga, Chota-chand, Sarpagandha
4) Kanarese	Sarpagandhi, Shivanabhiballi, Sutranovi, Patal Gandhi
5) Khasi	Todong-paint-parao
6) Malyalam	Churannavilpori, Suwapaval poriyan
7) Marathi	Harkaya, Harki

8) Oriya	Patalagarur, Sanochado
9) Sanskrit	Sarpagandha, Chandrika, Patalogaruda
10) Marathi	Harkaya, Harki
11) Tamil	Chevanamalpodi
12) Telugu	Patalaguni, Patalgaruda, Sarpagandha

Botanical differences among some *Solanum* species.

Characteristics	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>
1) Habit	A much branched under shrub, 0.3-1.5 meters high, very prickly, prickles large, sharp, recurved, stem stout, covered with stellate hairs.	A variable annual herb, stem erect, much divariatedy branched.	A very prickly diffuse, straight, yellow or shining, often exceeding 1-3 cm long.
2) Leaves	5-15x2.5-7.5 cm ovate, subentire or triangular ovate, labed, sparsely prickly and hairs on both sides, base unequal-sided, petiole prickly.	Many, ovate-lanceolate, entire or sinuate toothed, tapering into petioles.	5-10x2.5-5.7 cm, ovate or elliptic, sinuate or subpinnatified, hairy on both sides, armed on midrib and nerves with long yellow prickles, base unequal-sided.
3) Flowers	In racemose extra-axillary cymes, calyx pale-purple, clothed outside with purple hairs.	Small, in extra axillary, sub-umbellate, 3-8 flowered cymes, Calyx divided more than half way into 5 oblong lobes.	In extra-axillary few flowered cymes, Calyx purple, lobes deltoid, hairy outside.
4) Fruits	Berry, 8 mm diameter, globose, dark yellow when ripe.	Berry, 6 mm diameter, usually purplish black (sometimes red or yellow), smoothly shining.	Berry, 3.2-3.5 cm in diameter, yellow or white with green veins, surrounded by enlarged calyx

5) Seed	Minutely pitted	Discoid, yellow, minutely pitted.	
6) Flowering time	Aug-Oct.	Sept-January	June

Common and popular names of Zillo (*Vicia* sp.) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Ankari
2) Dutch	Wikke
3) English	Common Vetch, Tare, Vetch
4) French	Barbotle, Billon, Billous, Vesce
5) Hindi	Akra, Ankra
6) Italian	Vecchia
7) Portuguese	Ervilhaca
8) Russian	Jurablinyi, Gorak, Vika
9) Spanish	Algarrabilla, Alverja, Veza

Common and popular names of Mungesa (*Phaseolus trilobus*)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Mugani
2) Kanarese	Kohasaru
3) English	Three-lobed Kidney Bean, Wild Kidney Bean
4) Gujarati	Adabaumagi, Adavada, Magavala
5) Hindi	Mugani, Mugawana, Mungani, Trianguli
6) Marathi	Arkamath, Jangalimath, Ranamuga, Ranmath
7) Sanskrit	Aranyamudga, Hrasva, Kakamunga, Karanjika, Koshila, Kshudrasaha, Kurangika, Mudgaparni, Shimbi, Vanamudga, Vanya
8) Tamil	Naripayar, Panipayar
9) Telugu	Pillippersara

Common and popular names of Bhuiaonla around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names

1) Arabic	Mekatkata, Meneckete
2) Bengal	Bhujamla, Kiraneli
3) Brazil	Erva pombinha
4) Myanmar	Miziphiyu
5) Kanarese	So Cheu
6) French	Herbe du chagrin
7) Gujarati	Bhonya anmali
8) Hindi	Bhuinavalah, Jangli Amla, Jaramala
9) Malyalam	Kirganelli, Kinzhanelli
10) Marathi	Bhui avall
11) Philippines	Hierba de son Paula, Hierba de San Pedro
12) Sanskrit	Amliko, Amrita, Aphala, Bahupatra, Bahupushpi, Bhudhatri, Dalaparshni, Jhatamala, Nilalika, Shiva.
13) Sinhalese	Pittawaka
14) Spanish	Yerbade quining, Yerbade quinono
15) Tamil	Kilanelli, Kilkaynelli
16) Telugu	Nelausirika, Nelausari
17) Urdu	Bhui Amla
18) West Indies	Petit Tamasin blant
19) Uriya	Bhui aola

Common and popular names of Untkatara (*Echinops echinatus*) around the world

1) Arabic	Ashtarkhar
2) Gujarati	Shuliyo, Utkanto, Utkato
3) Hindi	Gokhru, Utkunta, Utakatira, Untkatara
4) Marathi	Kadechubak, Utanti, Utati, Utkatara
5) Persian	Astarkhar
6) Sanskrit	Kantalu, Kantaphala, Karamadana, Raktapushpa, Mukh adantarujapaha, Shrigala, Ustrakanta, Utati, Utkantaka, Vrittaguchha
7) Urdu	Untkatara

Botanical differences among *Pueraria* species.

Characteristics	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i>
1. Habit	A perennial hairy vine with numerous stolons which root at nodes	A woody, twining climber, clothed with dense, spreading, brown hairs	A large, perennial climber
2. Roots	Long, thickened or tuberous roots, producing nodules, deep penetrating	Tuberous, deep penetrating, with nodules.	Very large, tuberous, upto 35 kg, connected with thin roots
3. Leaves	Trifoliate; leaflets entire or shallowly 2-3 lobed, pubescent racemes, 20-50 cm long	Trifoliate; leaflets entire or lobed, densely pubescent on lower surface	Trifoliate
4. Flowers	-	Light lavender, often with whitish fringes in long - peduncled racemes.	Blue or purplish - blue, in 15-30 cm long racemos.
5. Fruits	Flat, oblong, linear, hairy pod, 5-10 cm long, 8-20 seeded	Pubescent, 7-20 seeded, 5-11 cm long.	Flat pod, densely clothed with long, silky bristly, brown hairs, 5-7 cm long.

Common and popular names of Patal Kumhda (*Pueraria tuberosa*) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Shimiabatraji
2) Hindi	Badar, Bankumra, Bedarikand, Bilaikand, Billi, Bodar, Bolaikand, Dedarikand, Patalkand, Patalkahnnda
3) Marathi	Badra, Bharda, Dari, Pitham, Vendari, Virdari
4) Panjabi	Saloha, Salar, Siali, Sural
5) Sanskrit	Bhukushmandi, Bhumikushmand, Gajavajipriya, Gajeshta, Gandhaphala, Ikshugundha, Kstriravalli, Payasvini, Srigalika, Shukla, Vidarika, Vidarikanda
6) Telugu	Darigummadi, Kubayatige
7) Uriya	Buinkakarkara, Handiphuta, Katoka.

Common and popular names of Urai (*Vetiveria* sp.) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Izkhir, Usir

2) Bengal	Bena, Khaskhas, Khor, Kuskus
3) Myanmar	Miyamoe
4) Kanarese	Dhappa, Sajjai hullu, Kadu karai, Lavancha
5) Chienese	Ko cha
6) English	Cuscus, Vetiver, Koosa
7) Hindi	Bala, Bahah, Ganrar, Kaskas, Khas, Panni, Usir
8) Malyalam	Ramachchamver, Vettiver
9) Marathi	Vala
10) Philippines	Moro, Raiz do Moro
11) Persian	Bikkhiwala, Khas
12) Sanskrit	Abhaya, Amrinala, Avadaha, Jalashaya, Ushira, Indragupta, Ishtakapatha
13) Tamil	Vakil, Vettiver, Vilhalver, Viranam, Virkel
14) Telugu	Avurugaddiveru, Kassavu, Kuruveru
15) Sinhalese	Saivandera, Savand ramul
16) Uriya	Bena
17) Urdu	Khas

Common Indian Names of Kalihari

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Dudhia vachhonag
2) Hindi	Kalihari, Kathari, Kulhari, Languli
3) Kanarese	Akkitang hall, Huliyaguru, Nangulika, Sivasaktibalb
4) Malyalam	Indai, Karianag, Khadyanag
5) Sanskrit	Agnimukhi, Garbhatani, Kalikari

Common and popular names of Putranjiva around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Jiputa, Putranjiva
2) Myanmar	Badihyu, Egayit, Taukyat
3) Kanarese	Amani, Putrajiva, Mehasinal ale

4) Hindi	Jiaputa, Jivputrak, Patji, Putranjiva
5) Malyalam	Pongalam, Pongolam
6) Marathi	Jewanputr, Jivputrak
7) Sanskrit	Garbhada, Jivanaputra, Kumarajiva, Pavitra, Mavu, Putrajiva, Putranjiva
8) Tamil	Irukolli, Karupali, Karupilai
9) Telugu	Kadrojuvi, Kudrajini, Putrajivika
10) Urdu	Bholokoli, Pahunjona, Poichandia, Poitundia

Common Indian Names of Shivlingi (*Bryonia lacinosa*)

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Shivlingi
2) Hindi	Gargumaru, Ishwara-Shivalingi
3) Malyalam	Kavodi, Shivalingi
4) Sanskrit	Apastambhini, Chandra, Lingaja, Lingini, Shivavalli

Common and popular names of Raksi (*Abutilon indicum*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Deishar, Masht-ul-ghola, Masht-ul-ghoul
2) Bengal	Potari
3) Myanmar	Bonkhoe, Thanurchok
4) Kanarese	Gidutingi, Hettukisu, Hettutti, Kisangi, Srimudre
5) Chinese	Kuan Sha Yuan
6) Guam	Malbas, Malva, Matbas
7) Gujarati	Dabali, Kantaki
8) Hindi	Jhampi, Kanghi, Tepari
9) Hongkong	Tung K'uci
10) Malyalam	Katturam, Katturan, Tutti, Tuvatti, Uram
11) Marathi	Akakai, Kansuli, Karondi, Madmi, Mudra
12) Mauritius	Mauve du pays
13) Persian	Darakhteshanah
14) Philippines	Malvas, Malvas de Castilla, Tabing

15) Portuguese	Fruta gargontilha, Malwa
16) Sanskrit	Atibala, Balya, Balika, Bhuribala, Shitapushpa, Ghanta
17) Sinhalese	Anodagaha
18) Sind	Khapato, Pilibuti, Sunbul
19) Tamil	Nalatutti, Paniyaratutti, Tutti
20) Telugu	Adavibenda, Botlabenda, Dudi
21) Urdu	Kanghi
22) Uriya	Nakochono

Common Indian Names of Poi (<i>Basella rubra</i>)	
Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Pothinivd, Valchi bhaji
2) Hindi	Poi, Mayalki Bhaji, Lalbachala
3) Kanarese	Kempubasale
4) Malyalam	Mayalu, Velbondi
5) Sanskrit	Kalamni, Pichila, Putika, Vrischikapriya

Common and popular names of <i>Viola odorata</i> around the world.	
Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Banafsaj, Benephig
2) Bengal	Banafsha, Banosa
3) Danish	Martzfioler
4) Dutch	Tamme viol
5) Egypt	Benefshig
6) English	Apple-leaf, Bairnwort, Blue violet, March violet
7) French	Fleur de mars, Violier commun
8) German	Blauesken, Blauvoegschen, Blauvoelken
9) Hindi	Banafshah
10) Hungarian	Ibolya
11) Italian	Mammola, Viola
12) Marathi	Bagabanosa

13) Polish	Tamaioasa, Toporas
14) Russian	Packutchaya fialka
15) Sanskrit	Jvarapaha, Vanapsa
16) Spanish	Violeta, Violeta de olor
17) Swedish	Aekta fioler
18) Urdu	Banafshah

Common and popular names of *Viola odorata* around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Banafsaj, Benephig
2) Bengal	Banafsha, Banosa
3) Danish	Martzfioler
4) Dutch	Tamme viol
5) Egypt	Benefshig
6) English	Apple-leaf, Bairwort, Blue violet, March violet
7) French	Fleur de mars, Violier commun
8) German	Blauesken, Blauvoegschen, Blauvoelken
9) Hindi	Banafshah
10) Hungarian	Ibolya
11) Italian	Mammola, Viola
12) Marathi	Bagabanosa
13) Polish	Tamaioasa, Toporas
14) Russian	Packutchaya fialka
15) Sanskrit	Jvarapaha, Vanapsa
16) Spanish	Violeta, Violeta de olor
17) Swedish	Aekta fioler
18) Urdu	Banafshah

Common Indian Names of Kuchla (*Strychnos nux-vomica*)

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Bengali	Kachila, Kuchila, Thalkesur
2) Gujarati	Kuchla
3) Hindi	Bailewa, Chibbenge, Kajra, Kuchla
4) Kanarese	Hemusthi, Ittangi, Itti, Kajavara, Khasea, Yetti, Yettica

5) Konkani	Kazra, Koya, Musthi
6) Malyalam	Kanhiram, Kanjera, Kanjiram
7) Marathi	Jharkatchura, Kajrakar, Kara, Karo
8) Telugu	Musadi, Mushadi, Kushti
9) Tamil	Eddikunchera, Kanchurai, Yetti
10) Uriya	Karan, Kerra, Kuchila
11) English	Crowfig, Nux-vomica tree, Poison nut, Snake wood, Strychnine tree.

Botanical differences among major Terminalia species of Chhattisgarh

Particulars	Terminalia alata	Terminalia arjuna	Terminalia bellirica	Terminalia chebula
1) Local Names	Saj	Koha	Bahera	Harra
2) Habit	A large, deciduous, straight-stemmed tree, with wavy crown, 32 m or more	A large, evergreen tree with a spreading crown and dropping branches.	A handsome tree, upto 40 m	A tree with a round crown and spreading branches, 15-24m
3) Stem	Clean, straight bole, upto 21m.	Rarely long and straight, sometimes flutted	Straight, frequently buttressed when large, clear bole of 6-9 m	Cylindric, bole 4-9 m
4) Bark	Grey or black, with deep, longitudinal, Fissures and transverse cracks.	Very thick, grey or pinkish-green, smooth, exfoliating in thin, irregular sheets	Bluish or ash-grey, with numerous, fine longitudinal cracks, yellow inside	Dark brown, often longitudinally cracked, exfoliating in woody scales.
5) Leaf	Elliptic or ovate, with one or two glands near the base.	Subopposite, oblong or elliptic, coriaceous	Broadly elliptic, clustered towards the ends of branches	Ovate or elliptic with a pair of large glands at the top of petiole.
6) Flower	Dull yellow, in terminal and axillary	White, small in panicled spikes.	Greenish white, with honey-like smell , in	Yellowish-white or greenish-white in terminal spikes

	panicles		axillary, simple ovoid, pyriform or ellipsoidal spikes	
7) Fruit	Upto 5 cm long, with 5 broad, coriaceous horizontally veined wings, 400-700 fruits per kg.	Ovoid or ovoid-oblong, 5-7 seeded, 2.5-5.0 cm long with winged angles.	Globular, obscurely 5 angled, somewhat fleshy dry, 0.3-2.0 cm diameter, grey, velvety, tomentose	Ellipsoidal, obovoid or ovoid, yellow to orange-brown, sometimes tinged with red or black and hard drupe when ripe
8) Seed	13,000/kg, germination 4-70 days, 35-70 percent, viable upto 12 months	Hard, 775-800/kg, germination 50-76 days, 50-60 percent	Germination 38-100 percent, viable upto one year, germination 14-30 days	Hard, pale yellow, germination 15-90 days, viable upto one year, germination 60 percent.

Major Botanical differences between two *Tephrosia* species

Characteristics	<i>Tephrosia</i> <i>candida</i>	<i>Tephrosia</i> <i>purpurea</i>
1) Habit	Aggregarious shrub, stem slender, sometimes woody, branches with persistent, brown or grey, velvety pubescence, 1.2 - 4.5 meters.	A polymorphic, much-branched, suberect, hardy perennial herb, 30-60 cm
2) Leaf	Imparipinnate, 12-25 cm long, leaflets 15-25, narrowly oblong to obovate oblong, grey or white, silky beneath	Imparipinnate, 5-15 cm long, leaflets 9-21, narrow, oblanceolate, glabrous above, obscurely silky below
3) Flower	Creamy white tinged with red, in racemes	Red or purple in leaf-opposed racemes
4) Pods	Slightly recurved, clothed with brown silky hair, 10-15 seeded pod	Slightly recurved, glabrescent, 5-10 seeded
5) Seeds	Brownish	Greenish grey, smooth

Common and popular names of Bhengra (*Eclipta alba*) around the world

Languages/regions/countries	Common Names
1) Arabic	Kadim-el-bint
2) Bengal	Kesari, Keshori, Kesuti, Keysuria
3) Kanarese	Garagadasappu, Kadiggagarga
4) Srilanka	Kaikichi, Kaivichi, Illai, Kariappan
5) Chinese	Han Lien T'sao, Li chang
6) Egypt	Sa'de
7) Gujarati	Bhangra, Dodhak, Kalobhangro, Kaluganthi
8) Hindi	Babri, Bengraya, Bhangra, Mochkand, Mochrand
9) Iraq	Arundis
10) Sanskrit	Ajagara, Angaraka, Bhekaraja, Bhringa, Bhringaraja, Ekaraja, Karanjaka, Kesharaja, Keshya, Kesharanjana, Mahabhringa, Milabringa, Sunilaka, Pitripriya.
11) Tamil	Kaikeshi, Kaivishillai
12) Telugu	Galagara, Guntakalaogra
13) Urdu	Bhangra, Dodhak, Kalobhangro, Kaluganthi
14) Uriya	Kesarda

Major Botanical differences among Curcuma species

Characteristics	Curcuma amada	Curcuma aromatic	Curcuma longa	Curcuma zeodaria
1) Stems and roots	Stemless herb, root stock large, sessile, tubers thick, cylindric or ellipsoid, pale yellow inside.	Stemless herb, root stock large, sessile, annulate, biennial, tubers yellow and aromatic inside.	Tubers oblong, Palmate, deep orange inside	Stemless herb, root stock of palmately branched, cylindric, oblong, annulate tubers, Pale yellow inside, odour like camphor, taste bitterish spicy.
2) Leaves	Long petiolated in tufts, 30-45x7.5-12.5 cm, oblong lanceolate.	38-60x10-20 cm, oblong elliptic or lanceolate, green, variegated above, base deltoid.	Long stalked, lanceolate, tapering to each end, smooth, of a	4-6 with long petioles, 30-60 cm long, oblong-lanceolate, clouded with purple down the middle.

			uniform green.	
3) Flowers	In autumnal spikes, Flowering bract greenish-white, bract of the coma tinged with red or pink, Calyx white or very pale yellow.	Fragrant, in spikes 15-30 cm long, Flowering bracts cymbiform rounded at the tips, pale green, forming pouches for the flowers, bracts of the coma tinged with red or pink Calyx tube 2.5 cm, Upper half funnel shaped, lobes pale-rose lip yellow, 3 lobed.	Spike central, oblong, green.	Flowering stem 20-25 cm long, appearing before the leaves, clothed with sheaths, Flowers yellow in spikes, flowering bract green tinged with red, coma bract crimson or purple, Calyx funnel shaped, lobed, lip 3 lobed, deep yellow.

Common Indian Names of Baibirang

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Varding, Vavading
2) Hindi	Boberang, Wavrung, Baibirang
3) Kanarese	Vayuvitang, Vidanga
4) Marathi	Vavading, Kakannie
5) Sanskrit	Bhasmaka, Bidanga, Jantughna, Pavaka
6) Bengali	Biranga
7) Tamil & Telugu	Vayuvilanga

The Indian names of Chitrak (Plumbago sp.)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal & Hindi	Chita, Chitrak, Chitra
2) Gujarati	Chitaro, Chitrak
3) Kanarese	Chitramula, Vahni
4) Malyalam	Tumbakoduveli, Vellakoduveli
5) Marathi	Chitramula
6) Oriya	Chitamulo, Ogni
7) Telugu	Agnimula
8) Tamil	Chitramulam

Major *Ipomoea* species and Botanical differences among them

Characteristics	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	<i>Ipomoea pestigridis</i>	<i>Ipomoea reniformis</i>	<i>Ipomoea nil</i>	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i>
1) Habit	A very rapid growing, aquatic, trailing or floating, herbaceous, perennial herb	A large diffuse or straggling shrub with milky juice.	An extensively climbing or trailing, herbaceous perennial herb	A spreading or twining, herbaceous annual	A herb	An annual herb	Large perennial herb with milky juice, root long, fleshy, much branched
2) Stem	Long, hollow, rooting at nodes	-----	-----	-----	Stems many, filiform, creeping, rooting at the nodes	Stems twining sparsely hairy	Very long, twining and twisted, together, angled and winged
3) Leaf	Elliptic or ovate oblong, cordate or hastate at base	Ovate-cordate, entire, acuminate	Orbicular, deeply bilobed	Deeply palmate, 5-9 lobed, hairy	Reniform or ovate, cordate, crenate, glabrous, petioles hairy	Ovate-cordate, deeply three lobed, lobes ovate	Ovate or oblong, mucronate, rarely slightly lobed, base cordate or truncat e
4) Flower	Infundibuliform, 2.5-5.0 cm long, white or pale purple with a dark	Large, campanulate, pale rose, pink	Large, funnel-shaped, brilliant	Funnel shaped, white or pink, in	Yellow axillary solitary or 2-3	In 1-5 flowered axillary cymes,	In few flowered cymes,

	purple eye, solitary or 5 flowered cymes	or light violet, in lax, dichotomously branched axillary and terminal pedunculate cymes	rose-purple, pink or violet, in axillary, pedunculate cymes	axillary cymes	together	bracts linear, tubular funnel shaped, blue with tinged pink	bracts large, often pinkish, pedicels, thickened upward s, calyx white, 3-8.5 cm long
5) Fruit	Ovoid, 8mm long, smooth, 2-4 seeded capsule	Glabrous capsule, 1.25m long	Small, avoid, glabrous, 4 seeded	Ovoid, paperly, glabrous capsule	Capsule, subglobose, surrounded by ciliate sepals	Capsule, subglobose or ovoid, 3- celled	Capsule, globose, enclosed in enlarged sepals
6) Seed	Densely pubescent	Silky	Dark brown, villiously tomentose	Minutely velvety	Dark chestnut coloured	4-6	-----
7) Flowering and fruiting	November-January	Throught the year	Throught the year	September to December	September to October		October to January

Common Indian names of *Ipomoea* species.

Languages	<i>I.aquatica</i>	<i>I. carnea</i>	<i>I. pescarpae</i>	<i>I. pestigridis</i>	<i>I. reniformis</i>	<i>I-nil</i>	<i>I.turpethum</i>
Bengali	Kalmisag	Beshram	Chhagalkuri	Langulilata	-	-	Dudhkalmi Tohri
Hindi	Kalmisag	Beshram, Behaya	Dopatilata	Ghiabati	Musekani	Kaladara, Mirchhai	Nishoth, Pithori
Gujarati	Nalanibhaji	Beshram	Marjadavela	-	Undirkani	Kalaeona, Kalokumpo	Nohatara, Nashotar
Marathi	Nadishaka	Beshram	Maryadvel	-	Undirkani	Nilvel, Nilpushpa	Nishottara
Tamil	Vellaikee	-	Adamby	Pulichav	-	-	Shivadai,

	rai			ali			Kumbum
Telgu	Tuttikoor a	-	Balabandite egu chevulapil iteega	Chikunu vvu	-	-	-
English	Swamp - Cabbhage	Morning glory	-	-	-	Indian Jalap	False Indian Jalap, Turbith root
Oriya		Behayo	Kanchonal uota	Bilaipad u	-	-	Dudholomo
Malyalam		-	Adumbu valli	Pulichuv atu	-	-	Chivaka, Tribhandi
Sanskrit	Kalaka, Nadika, Pechuli, Shradhas haka	-			Vrischikp arni, Mushakap arni	Shyama-bija, Shyama-bijak	Kalaparni, Nandi, Triputi, Trivrit
Kannarese	-	-	-	-	Undirkani	Ganribij	Bili-Alutigadde, Nagdanti

The Indian names of Vasa (Adhatoda Vasica)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Bakas
2) English	Malabar nut
3) Gujarati	Alduso
4) Hindi	Arusha, Vasaka
5) Kanarese	Adusoge
6) Malyalam	Atalotakam
7) Marathi	Adulsa
8) Sanskrit	Vasaka
9) Tamil	Adododai
10) Telugu	Adasaramu

Common and popular names of Sahadevi (Vernonia cinerea) around the world

Language/region/countries	Name
1) Bengal	Kalajira, Kukshim, Kuksim
2) English	Ash coloured Fleabane
3) French	Ayapana sauvage

4) Gujarati	Sadadi, Sadeori, Sedardi, Shedardi
5) Hindi	Dandotpala, Sahadevi, Sadodi, Sahadevi
6) Malyalam	Puvankuruntal
7) Marathi	Sadodi, Sahadevi, Osari
8) Sanskrit	Dandotpala, Devasasha, Devi, Derika, Gandhavalli, Govandani, Vishvadeva, Vishamajvaranashini
9) Sinhalese	Monarakudumbia, Monerakudimbeya
10) Tamil	Puvamkurundal, Sahadevi
11) Telugu	Garitikamma, Gharitikamini

Common and popular names of *Clitoria ternatea* around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Bazr-ul-mazari yunehindi, Mozari yunehindi
2) Bengal	Aparajita, Aparajita, Uparajita
3) Myanmar	Bukiyu, Oung mai phyu, Pai noung ni
4) Kanarese	Girikarniballi, Gokarna mul, Kirgunna
5) SriLanka	Karuttuppu
6) English	Blue Pea, Mussel-shell Creeper
7) Hindi	Aparajita, Aparajit, Kajina, Kalina, Kalizer, Khagin, Kowa, Shabanjan, Vishnukaranti
8) Gujarati	Garani, Koyala
9) Gold Coast	Blue Pea
10) Madagascar	Vahintsikomba, Vahitsikomba
11) Malyalam	Aral, Kakavalli, Kakkanam Koti, Shankhapushpam
12) Marathi	Gokarni, Kajli, Sholongakuspi
13) Persian	Darakhte-bikhe-hayat, Tukhme-bikhe-hayat
14) Porto Rico	Rejuco de Conchitas
15) Portuguese	Fula criqua
16) Sanskrit	Aparajita, Bhumilagna, Gokurnika, Kinihi, Vishnukantri
17) Sinhalese	Katotolu, Kaltarodu, Nilkatar
18) Spanish	Capa de la Reina
19) Tamil	Kakkarum, Kakkankodi, Kakkuttan, Minni, Uyavai
20) Telugu	Dintana, Dintena, Niladintana
21) Urdu	Mazerigunihindi
22) Uriya	Onasi, Oporajita

Botanical differences between major species of Vernonia.		
Characteristics	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i>	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
1) Habit	Annual, robust, erect, leafy herb, stem 60-90 cm high.	Annual, erect herb, 15-75 cm high, stem stiff, striate, pubescent.
2) Leaves	Alternate, 5-9x2.5-3.2 cm, lanceolate, coarsely serrate, hairy on both sides.	Simple, alternate, variable in shape, broadly elliptic or lanceolate, irregularly toothed, or crenate-serrate.
3) Flowers	Heads subcorymbose, about 40 flowered, with a linear bract near the top of the peduncle, involucre bracts linear, innermost the longest, with purple tips, pappus reddish.	Pinkish violet, heads small, about 20 flowered in divaricate terminal corymbs, involucral bracts linear-lanceolate, awned, silky on the back, pappus white.
4) Fruits	Achene, oblong cylindric, 10-ribbed, hairy	Achene, oblong, clothed with white hairs.
5) Flowering time	December-February	January-February

Common and popular names of Chui-Mui (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>) around the world	
Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Adoribon, Nilajbon
2) Bengal	Kajak, Lajak, Lajjabati, Lajjala
3) Brazil	Sensitiva
4) Kanarese	Hadergitte, Lojja, Mudugudavara
5) English	Bash ful mimosa, Humble plant, Sensitive plant
6) Srilanka	Toddachimunki, Toddavodikkodi
7) French	Herbe Chaste, Herbe pudique
8) Hindi	Lajak, Lajalu, Lajjavati, Lajwanti
9) Iraq	Mustahi-yah
10) Jamaica	Shame weed
11) Malyalam	Tintar mani, Tottavati
12) Marathi	Lajalu, Lajri
13) Mauritius	Lajouny, Tottasiningi
14) Sanskrit	Anjalikaraka, Kandiri, Gondamalika, Asrarodhani, Lajjika, Mahabhita, Prasarini, Shamipatra, Sprikha, Tamra, Svagupta

15) Sinhalese	Hinnidikumba, Nidikumba
16) Spanish	Matavirgen, Mirame y no me toques
17) Tamil	Kasirottam, Samangai, Totta churungi
18) Telugu	Mumghutamara, Peddanidrakanti
19) Urdu	Lajjalu
20) Uriya	Lajkur, Najuko, Dedhasurobarasuni

Common and popular names of *Helicteres isora*

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Altwa-al-latu
2) Bengal	Antamora, Antomura, Atmora
3) Myanmar	Khungiche, Thuguaykhyae, Thungeche
4) Kanarese	Bhutakarulu, Edamuri, Kaiyuri, Kavargi, Murudi
5) SriLanka	Kawo, Vullum-puri
6) Hindi	Bhendu, Jonkaphal, Murdasing, Marorphali
7) Marathi	Kewan, Muradsing
8) Persian	Kishtbur kisht, Pechaka
9) Sanskrit	Avartani, Mrigashringa
10) Iran	Pachman-i-puh
11) Sind	Vurkatee
12) Sinhalese	Liniya, Liniyagass
13) Tamil	Vadampiri, Valamburi
14) Telugu	Adosamanti, Gubanarra, Gubalada, Sadala, Syamali, Tada, Kavanchi
15) Urdu	Marorphali
16) Uriya	Murmuria, Orola, Kaval, Modimodi, Murmuri

Common Indian Names of Desi Gulab (*Rosa damascena*)

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Gulab
2) Hindi	Gulab, Sudburj
3) kanares	Pannira, Tarana

4) Marathi	Gulab
5) Sanskrit	Atimanjula, Soumyagandha, Shatadala, Lakshmipuspha

The Indian names of Asgandh

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Ashvagandha
2) English	Withania radix, Withania root, Indian Ginseng
3) Hindi	Asgand, Furir
4) Marathi	Askandha
5) Sanskrit	Ashvangandha
6) Tamil	Asuragandi
7) Telugu	Asvagandhi, Penneru
8) Urdu	Asgandanagaori

Common and popular names of Tulsi (Ocimum species) around the world

Languages/regions/countries	Ocimum basilicum	Ocimum canum	Ocimum gratissimum	Ocimum sanctum
1) Arabic	Asaba-ul-feteyat, Badarwaj, Badruj, Baklut-ul-zub, Habaq, Habbok, Hebak, Hibag, Rihan, Schogar, Schachasfaram	-----	Furanjmishk	Dohsh, Schadjant, Vasub
2) Bengali	Babuitulsi, Debunsha, Khubkalam	Bharbari	Ramtulsi, Ramtulshi	Kalatulsi, Kural, Tulshi, Tulsi
3) Kanarese	Kamkusturi, Ramkasturi,	Nagitulasi, Ramatulasi		Kalatulsi, Karitulasi,

	Sajjebiya			Sritulasi, Tulasi
4) Chinese	Hsan Ts'ao, Lo le		Tzeu Sou	
5) English	Basil, Common Basil, Common Sweet Basil, Garden Basil, Roman Basil	American Basil, Hairy Basil, Hoary Basil, White Basil, Hoary Tulsi	Large Basil, Lemon Basil, Shrubby Basil	Holy Basil, Monk's Basil, Rough Basil, Sacred Basil
6) Gujarati	Damaro, Damro, Nasabo, Sabje	-----	Avachibavachi, Ramtulasi	Tulsi, Talasi
7) Hindi	Babuitulsi, Babul, Bahari, Barbar, Kalitulsi, Rihan	-----	Bantulsi, Malatulsi, Ramtulsi	Baranda, Kalatulsi, Krishnatulsi, Tulsi, Varanda
8) Malyalam	Paccha, Truinitru	Katturamatulasi	Kattutrittavu, Ramtulasi	Krishnatulasi, Kunnakam, Punya, Shivatulasi, Trittavu, Tulasi
9) Sanskrit	Ajaganothika, Surabhi, Tulasidevesha, Tungi, Manjarika	Ajaka, Arjaka, Gambhitra	Ramatulsi, Sukshmaputraka, Vanabarbarika, Vriddhatulasi	Ajaka, Arjaka, Gauri, Gramya, Haripriya, Krishnamula, Krishnatulasi, Laxmi, Madhavi, Tulsi, Vaishnavi, Madurutala, Mudura tulla
10) Sinhalese	Hintala, Sawandalata, Suwandutala	Hintalla	Tankay	Madurutala, Mudura tulla
11) Tamil	Tirunitru	Ganjam Korai, Kanjan Korai, Naitulasi	Elumicha tulasi, Peruntulasi	Alungai, Karut tulasi, Kullai

12) Telugu	Rudrajada, Bhutulasi	Kukkatulasi	Nimmatulasi, Ramatulsi	Brynda, Gaggera, Krishnatulsi
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The Indian names of Bhelwa (*Semecarpus anacardium*)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Bhala, Bholaguli
2) Bengal	Bhela, Bhelatuki
3) English	Marking Nut
4) Gujarati	Bhilamu
5) Hindi	Bhela, Bhilawa
6) Kanarese	Karekeru
7) Malyalam	Chera
8) Marathi	Bibha, Bhilava
9) Tamil	Shenkollei, Erimugi
10) Telugu	Jidi

Common Indian Names of Kali Musli (*Curculigo orchioodes*)

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Kali Musli
2) Hindi	Kali Musli, Mushalikand
3) Kanarese	Neltari godde, Nelodati
4) Marathi	Kali Musali
5) Sanskrit	Bhoomotala, Dirghakandika, Talamulika, Musali

Common Indian Names of Satavar (*Asparagus sp.*)

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Satavari
2) Hindi	Satavari, Shatavari
3) Kanarese	Satamulika, Satavari, Siprimuli

4) Marathi	Asual Shatavari
5) Sanskrit	Shatavari, Svetmuli, Svadurasa

Botanical differences between major *Bauhinia* species.

Characteristics	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
1) Habit	An erect shrub, Branches slender, terete, zig-zag	A medium sized deciduous tree, young shoots brown pubescent.
2) Leaves	Broader than long, divided a little less, than half into two rounded lobes, base truncate.	10-15 cm, long and as broad, cleft 1/4 to 1/3 into two obtuse lobes, base deeply cordate.
3) Flowers	Usually in pairs, petals rarely (one or three) on short axillary or leaf opposed peduncles, petals 3.8-5.0 cm, yellow, much imbricated, obovate, spatulate.	In racemes, large fragrant, white or purplish, petals 5.0-6.3 cm, long, Clavate with broad claws, all white or four parts purple and fifth darker.
4) Fruits	Pod, stalked, 10.0-12.5x1.3-1.6 cm, flat, pointed, veined.	Pod, 15-20x1.8-2.5 cm flat dehiscent.
5) Seeds	8 - 12 .	10 -15 .

Common and popular names of *Bauhinia* species around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	<i>B. tomentosa</i>	<i>B. variegata</i>
1) Myanmar	Maha-le-ga-wa	Bwaycheng, Bwechin
2) Kanarese	Kadatti, Karanasupu	Arisinantige, Ayata
3) Hindi	Kachnar, Kanchana	Barial, Kachnar, Kandan
4) Malyalam	Kanjanam, Kattatti	Kovidaram, Suvannamadaram
5) Marathi	Aptu, Pivalakanchan	Kanchan, Thaur
6) Sanskrit	Phalgu, Pitakanchana, Ush madugha	Raktakanchana, Gandari, Yugapatraka, Kantar
7) Tamil	Iruvaji, Kanjani, Kattatti, Tiruvatti	Mandarai, Segapumanchori, Semmadarai, Vellaippuvatti
8) Telugu	Adavimandaramu, Devakanjanamu, Kanjelapa, Kanjini, Mandara, Palepi	Bodanta, Kanjanamu, Mandara, Mandari

Common names of Ankol

Languages / regions	Names
1. English	Sage-leaved alangium
2. Gujarati	Ankala, Ankoli, Onkla
3. Hindi	Akoly, Ankora, Anedhera, Dhera
4. Kanarese	Ankola, Ankotha, Asroli, Kullumovu
5. Marathi	Ankol, Ankoli
6. Sanskrit	Ankola, Ankota, Dridha kantaka, Kathora, Tamraphda, Vamaka

Common and popular names of Sita Ashok (Saraca asoca) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Ashok, Ahok
2) Bengal	Ashok, Asok, Asoka
3) Myanmar	Thawgabo, Thawka
4) Kanarese	Achenge, Akshth, Ashanke, Ashoka
5) Hindi	Ashok, Asok
6) English	Asoka Tree
7) Gujarati	Ashopalava
8) Malyalam	Asoka, Hemapushpam
9) Marathi	Jasundi, Ashoka
10) Sanskrit	Anganapriya, Apashaka, Ashoka, Hemapushpa, Madhupushpa, Pindapushpa, Pindipushpa, Vanjula, Vishoka, Vichitra
11) Sinhalese	Diyaratmal, Diyeratembela
12) Tamil	Asogam, Asogu, Anagam, Sasubam
13) Telugu	Asokamu, Vanjulamu
14) Uriya	Osoko

Common and popular names of Giloi (Tinospora cordifolia) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Gilo
2) Bengal	Gadanch, Giloe, Gulancha, Gunchi, Nimgilo
3) Myanmar	Singomone, Sinzamanne

4) Kanares	Amrytaballi, Madhuparne, Uganiballi
5) Chinese	K'uan Chu Hsing
6) Hindi	Giloe, Gulancha, Gulbel, Gulvel
7) Sri Lanka	Chintil
8) Malyalam	Amrytu, Peyamrytam, Sittamrytu
9) Persian	Gulbel
10) Nepal	Garjo
11) Sanskrit	Amrita, Chakrang, Chandrahasa, Dhira, Guduchi, Guluchi, Jivanthika, Nagakumarika, Somalatika, Vishalya
12) Tamil	Amridavalli, Amudam, Asasi, Kunali, Narsindil, Paganrai, Pattigai, Silam, Sindil, Vayamadu
13) Telugu	Guduchi, Iruluchi, Madhuka, Manapala, Somida, Tellatippatige, Tippatige
14) Uriya	Gulancha, Gulochi

Botanical differences among *Tinospora* species.

Characteristics	<i>T. malabarica</i>	<i>T. crispa</i>	<i>T. cordifolia</i>
1) Leaves	Pilose on both sides or at least beneath	Glabrous	Membranous, 7-9 nerved.
2) Endocarp	Distinctly tuberculate	Distinctly tuberculate	Rotund-ovoid, ribbed on the back, otherwise almost smooth.

Botanical differences among major *Sesbania* species

Characteristics	<i>Sesbania</i> aculeata	<i>Sesbania</i> grandiflora	<i>Sesbania</i> sesban	<i>Sesbania</i> speciosa
1) Habit	A tall, fast growing, succulent, erect, suffruiticose, shrubby annual	A short lived, quick-growing tree, 6-9 meters.	A soft-wooded, quick-growing, short lived shrub, upto 6 m.	A perennial shrub, with pubescent branches, 3.6 meters.
2) Stem	Smooth, sparingly prickly, green, with red stripes, branching from base, producing lateral roots in	Straight, cylindrical and deeply furrowed.		

	stagnant water for firm grip.			
3) Leaf	Alternate, abruptly pinnate, leaflets numerous, linear, oblong, glabrous.	15-30 cm long, abruptly pinnate, leaflets 41-61, linear oblong, glabrous	Paripinnate, 7.5-15.0 cm long, leaflets 8-20 pairs, linear-oblong, glabrous, entire.	Densely pubescent, pinnate, 30-35 cm long, leaflets 40-60
4) Flower	Yellow, motled, with brown or red to black, 1.2 cm long, in 3-4 flowered racemes.	White, pink or crimson, showy, fleshy, sweet 6.0-10.0 cm long, in short, axillary, 2-4 flowered racemes.	Yellow, yellow spotted to red-purple, standard petal coloured purple to brown from outside, in 8-10 flowered, lax, axillary, racemes.	Large, yellow spotted with purple, in axillary pendent, 6-20 flowered racemes.
5) Fruit	Straight or slightly curved, torulose, 15-25 cm long pod.	Pendulous, four-armed, non-torulose, septate, 15-20 seeded, with swollen margins.	Distinctly tortulose, weak, pendulous, twisted, sharply beaked 20-30 seeded pod.	Light brown, with thickened sutures, many seeded.
6) Seed	1000-1600 /kg.	Pale coloured, 15-50 in each pod.		Does not possess dormancy.

Common Indian Names of Nirmali (<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>)	
Languages/Regions	Names
1) Bengali	Nirmali
2) Hindi	Nirmali, Nelmal, Neimal
3) Kanarese	Chilu, Chilladabeeja
4) Malyalam	Tetranparal, Tetraparel
5) Oriya	Kotaku
6) Sanskrit	Kataka ambuprasada
7) Tamil	Tetankotai, Tetta, Tettran
8) Telugu	Indupachettu, Chillachetu

Botanical differences between major *Albizia* species

Characterstics *Albizia amara*

Albizia lebbeck

1. Habit	A small or moderate sized, much branched deciduous tree with a smooth, dark green, scaly bark.	A moderate sized to large, much branched deciduous tree with a broad, dark grey, and rough with irregular cracks, inner dark, dark red or crimson bark.
2. Leaves	Pinnately compound with 15-24 pairs of small linear leaflets, on 6-15 pairs of pinnae,	Bipinnate, 10-40 cm long with agreeish main axis bearing 3-4 pairs each having 3-10 pairs of leaflets; leaflets are unequal at the dose, rounded ends.
3. Flowers	Globose, in cluster, fragrant yellow, in April or May, when trees are almost leafless	Flat, thin, linear - oblong, straw coloured, each pod contains 6-12 light brown, compressed seeds with hard testa
4. Seeds	Small, flattened, ovoid, 14,000/kg.	Obvate-oblong, compressed, light brown, smooth, 8000-13000/kg.

Common and popular names of Alsi (*Linum usitatissimum*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Bazar-ul-katan, Bazr-ut-kattan, Kattan
2) Bengal	Masina, Mosina, Musni, Tisi
3) Brazil	Linho
4) Chinese	Hou Ma
5) Danish	Hoer
6) Dutch	Vlas
7) Egypt	Kittan
8) Finland	Lin, Pellavan
9) English	Common Flax, Flax, Linseed, Lint, Lyne
10) Formosa	Hu-ma
11) French	Lin, Lin chaud, Lin commun, Lin cultive
12) German	Flachs, Lein, Haarlisen
13) Greek	Linon
14) Gujarati	Alshi, Alsi
15) Hebrew	Bad
16) Hindi	Alsi, Tisi
17) Kurdish	Gosh
18) Italian	Linon
19) Morweiah	Lin
20) Persian	Basarak Katun
21) Polish	Len
22) Portuguese	Lin haca, Linho
23) Russian	Len, Lyon
24) Sanskrit	Atasi, Chanka, Deri, Huimwati, Nilapushpi, Madagandha, Parvathi, Masruna
25) Spanish	Linon
26) Tamil	Alshi, Alsi
27) Telugu	Atasi, Ullusulu
28) Turki	Ziggar

29) Urdu	Alasi
30) Uriya	Pesu

Common names of Bel	
Languages / regions	Names
1. Bengali, Hindi, Marathi, Assamese	Bael
2. Gujarati	Bili, Bel
3. Kanarese	Bilva, Belpatra, Malura
4. Sanskrit	Bilva, Shivadruma,
5. Malayalam	Maaredy
6. Oriya	Belo
7. Tamil	Vilvam
8. Urdu	Bel
9. English	Bael Tree, Bengal Quince.

Common and popular names of Charota (Cassia tora) around the world.	
Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Didjer-el-akbar, Gurgul, Kolkol, Sunsub.
2) Bengali	Chakunda, Kalkasham, Panwar.
3) Myanmar	Dangwe, Dangywe, Kujne.
4) Kanarese	Chagarche, Chogache, Chogata, Tagache
5) Srilanka	Vaddatakarai, Vaddutakarai, Panditakarai
6) Chinese	Chuck Ming, Tsao Chueh
7) English	Fanlupa seed, Foetid Cassia, Metal seed.
8) French	Petite casse puante
9) Gujarati	Kawaria, Povadi, Kuvadio
10) Hindi	Chakavi, Chakunda, Pamad, Panavar
11) Malayam	Chakramandartam, Takara
12) Marathi	Takala, Takla, Tankil, Tarota
13) Persian	Sangsaboyah
14) Punjab	Chakunda, Panwar, Pawar, Pawas
15) Sanskrit	Ayudham, Chakramarda, Chakramardaka, Prishnaparni, Taga
16) Tamil	Senavu, Sirutagarai, Tagarai, Tagashai, Usittagurai, Vanamavaram, Vindu
17) Telugu	Chakanda, Tagirise, Tagarishaku, Tantiyamu
18) Oriya	Chakunda

Major Cassia species of Chhattisgarh and the botanical differences among them.

Characteristics	Cassia auriculata	Cassia fistula	Cassia occidentalis	Cassia senna	Cassia tora
1) Habit	A profusely branched, tall, fast growing, evergreen shrub having height upto 6 meters	A deciduous, medium sized tree, upto 24 meters.	An erect, foetid, annual herb, or under shrub, 60-150 cm.	A variable, branching, erect shrub upto 1.8 meters.	A foetid, annual herb or undershrub, upto 1.2 meter.
2) Bark	Reddish brown, smooth	Grey smooth, exfoliating in small, woody scales, upto 1.5 cm thick.	-----	-----	-----
3) Leaf	7-10 cm long with large, auricled or rotundate reniform, foliaceous stipules, leaflets 7-9 pairs, oblong-obovate, obtuse or emarginate	20-40 cm, glandless; leaflets 4-8 pairs, distinctly stalked, 5-15 cm long, oblong or ovate, clothed with silvery pubescent	10-20 cm long with cauducous stipules and a black gland near base secreting nectar, penduncled racemes.	Pinnate, pubescent, leaflets pale green to bluish green, 3-9 pairs, lanceolate or elliptic, varying on the same plant	6.0-12.5 cm long, leaflets 3 pairs, membranous, ovate-oblong with glands in the last two pairs, showing sleeping movements.
4) Flower	Yellow, 5 cm diameter, in terminal compound, corymbose-raceme; October-June	Bright yellow, in axillary, pendulous, lax racemes, April-July	Yellow in short, penduncled racemes.	Brilliant yellow, in erect, terminal racemes.	Bright yellow, usually in pairs in very short, axillary peduncles.
5) Fruit	Pale brown, oblong, flat, papery, flexible, crumpled, 6-12 seeded pod, January-June from first year onward.	Cylindric, pendulous, smooth, hard dark brown or black 40-100 seeded, December-April	Recurved, glabrous, compressed pod	Fruit greenish when young to dark brown or black when mature, flat, thin, oblong, pubescent, 5-7 seeded	Stout pod, 15-25 cm long.
6) Seed	Compressed, tapering towards base	Light brown, hard, smooth, shiny, biconcave, embedded in sweetish pulp.	Dark, olive-green, ovoid, 20-30, smooth, shining	Dark brown, obovate-oblong	Green, 25-30

Common and popular names of Cassia alata around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names

1) Bengal	Dadmari, Dadumardan
2) Myanmar	Maizali-gi, Simbo maizali
3) Cambodia	Danghet
4) Kanarese	Doddasagate, Simyagase
5) SriLanka	Pannan, Takarai
6) French	Bois puant, Dartrier
7) Hindi	Dadmurdan, Vilayatiagati
8) Chinese	Dang hoet, Muon trau, Tang hot
9) Malyalam	Elakajam, Simayakatti
10) Mauritius	Catepen, Seirme agathi
11) Mexico	Tarotana
12) Philippines	Acapulco, Capulao, Ganot sa buni
13) Pordu Rico	Talantala
14) Sinhalese	Attora, Ettore, Ratatora
15) Tamil	Anjali, Simaiyagatti, Vandugolli
16) Telugu	Mettatamara, Simayavisa
17) Uriya	Dadumorddon, Jadumari

Common and popular names of Dhanbahir (Cassia Fistula) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Bukbur, Chiar schambar, Katha-ul-Hind
2) Assam	Honalu, Honaru, Sonari, Sonaru, Sunaru
3) Bengal	Amultas, Bandarlati, Sonali, Sondala, Sundali
4) Brazil	Canna-fistula, Chuva de ouco
5) Myanmar	Gnooky, Hnooshway, Gnu
6) Kanarese	Aragina, Arerata, Kaki, Kakkai
7) Cambodia	Reach chhpus
8) Chienese	A Po Le, Koui Hou Ts in
9) Egypt	Chiar schambar
10) English	Cassia, Golden Shower, Indian Laburnum, Pudding-Pipe, Pudding-Stick, Purging Cassia
11) French	Canefice, Caneficier, Cassier.
12) German	Fistel Kassie, Purgirkassie, Rohrkarrie
13) Greek	Glykokolamon, Melaina kassia
14) Gujarati	Balla, Garmala, Garmalo, Girmala
15) Hindi	Amaltas, Girmalah, Khyar, Sundaraj
16) Hawaii	Golden shower
17) Italian	Cassia,

18) Malyalam	Konna, Konnai, Svarnnakam, Kritamalam
19) Marathi	Bahava, Bawa, Boya, Chimkani, Girmala
20) Mexico	Cuauhnacazfli, Honxin
21) Nepal	Rajbirij, Rajbriksha
22) Philippines	Canapistola
23) Potuguese	Canna fistula
24) Sanskrit	Aragvadha, Arevata, Arogyashimbi, Aruja, Chakra parivyadha, Dirghaphala, Drumotpala, Nripadruma, Svarnabhushana, Himapushpa
25) Sinhalese	Ahalla, Ahilla, Ehela
26) Tamil	Appai, Ar, Aragoram, Isandur, Idali
27) Telugu	Aragavadhamu, Kolaponna, Rola, Reylu
28) Urdu	Amaltas
29) Uriya	Sandari, Sonari, Sunari, Soturongulo

Common and popular names of Senna (*Cassia angustifolia*) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Sanaehindi, Sonna
2) Bengal	Sannamakki, Shonpat, Sonpat
3) Myanmar	Puvekainyoe
4) Kanarese	Nelavare, Nelavarike, Sonamukhi
5) Chinese	Fan Hsieh Yeh, Ta Hwai Yeh
6) English	Bombay Senna, Indian Senna, Lotus Senna, Medicinal Senna, Tinnervelly Senna.
7) Gujarati	Middiawal, Sonamakhi
8) Hindi	Hindisana, Sanay, Sonai, Sonamukhi
9) Marathi	Bhuitarvada, Mulkacha, Shonamukhi
10) Malyalam	Nilavaka
11) Persian	Sanaehindi
12) Sanskrit	Bhumiari, Bhupadma, Svarnamukhi, Svarnapatri, Pitapushpi
13) Sinhalese	Nelavari, Nilavari, Sanakola
14) Tamil	Kattunilaviraj, Nilavagai
15) Telugu	Nelaponna, Nelatangedu
16) Uriya	Shonamukhi

Common and popular names of Doob (*Cynodon dactylon*) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Common Names
1) Arabic	Nagil
2) Bengal	Dub, Dubla, Durba

3) Kanarese	Garikehullu, Karkesihullu
4) Chinese	Ko Oung
5) Cuba	Grama
6) Egypt	Nediil, Negil, Nishil, Nisiil
7) English	Bahama grass, Bermuda grass, Couch grass, Creeping panic grass, Devil's grass, Doab Grass, Dog's tooth grass
8) French	Chiendent pied de poule, gros chiendent
9) Greek	Agria, Agriada
10) Gujarat	Dhra, Dhrokad, Ghara, Khabbal
11) Hindi	Doob grass, Dub, Dubra, Hariyali, Ramgas
12) Iraq	Thaiyil
13) Marathi	Dhurva, Durva, Hariyali, Karala
14) Sanskrit	Amari, Amrita, Ananta, Asitalota, Bahuvirya, Bhargavi, Dhurta, Dhurva, Gauri, Hasita, Hasitali, Vamini, Vijaya, Tikpatatra
15) Telugu	Ghericha, Guka Haripilla
16) Tamil	Arugampillu, Haridi
17) Spanish	Grama comun
18) Tasmania	Indian Couch
19) Urdu	Dub
20) Uriya	Dubbula ghanso
21) Zulu	isi Nandi, umfulwane

Common and popular names of Imli (Tamarindus indica) around the world

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Amara, Dar-al-sida, Homer, Hommor, Humar
2) Assam	Teteli, Tetuli
3) Bengal	Ambli, Amla, Nuli, Tentul, Tentuli
4) Brazil	Jubay, Tamarindo
5) Myanmar	Magi, Magyi
6) Kanarese	Amla, Amla, Amlike, Gotu, Huli
7) Chinese	Ou Mei
8) Dutch	Tamarindenboom
9) Egypt	Tammer hendi
10) English	Tamarind Tree
11) German	Tamarindenbaum
12) French	Assam, Tamar indien
13) Gujarati	Ambla, Amla
14) Madagascar	Kily, Madila, Madiro
15) Malyalam	Amlam, Amlika, Madhurappuli

16) Marathi	Ambali, Chicha, Chinch, Chitz
17) Mauritius	Tamarin, Polli-Imli
18) Mexico	Tamarindo
19) Persian	Ambalah, Tamar-i-hindi
20) Philippines	I-tumbi, Ma-tumbi
21) Portuguese	Tamainda, Tamarindeiro
22) Sanskrit	Amli, Amlika, Abdika, Amla, Gurupatra, Chukra, Chukrik, Sarvamda, Yamdutika
23) Sind	Amri, Gidamri
24) Spanish	Tomarindo, Tamarindo de la India
25) Tamil	Ambilam, Amilam, Amilgai, Indam
26) Telugu	Amlika, Chinta, Sinja, Sinta
27) Urdu	Imli
28) Uriya	Koina, Konya, Koya, Omlika, Tentuli, Telul

The Indian names of Nirgundi (Vitex negundo)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Pasutica, Aaglachita
2) Bengal	Niginda, Samalu, Nirgundi
3) English	Chinese Chaste tree
4) Gujarati	Nagoda, Nagaol
5) Hindi	Nirgandi, Shambhalu, Nisinda
6) Kanarese	Lakkigda, Nakkilu, Nekki
7) Kumaon	Shiwali
8) Malyalam	Vellanocchi
9) Marathi	Nirgundi, Nisind, Nigudi
10) Tamil	Vellanocchi, Venmochi, Nirukkundi
11) Telugu	Tellavaavili, Vaavili
12) Oriya	Begundiya, Nirgundi
13) Punjabi	Banna

Common and popular names of *Saccharum spontaneum* around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Kagara, Kans, Kas, Kash, Kashiya
2) Myanmar	Thekkaygyee, Thetkiakyn

3) Kanarese	Darbhe, Hodakehullu, Mutullahullu
4) Gujarati	Kans, Kansado
5) Hindi	Kagara, Khansi, Kans, Kus, Kosa
6) Malyalam	Nannana
7) Marathi	Kagara, Kas
8) Sanskrit	Ikshugandha, Kasa, Kahsa, Khaggra
9) Tamil	Achabaram, Anjani, Eruvai, Kosungum
10) Sind	Kahu, Khan, Khay, Sangabidum, Saravanam, Sugattan, Tuttam
11) Telugu	Billugaddi, Kakicheraku, Rellugaddi, Rasalamu
12) Uriya	Chhataiagaso, Kaso, Khhodi, Inkoro

Botanial differences between major species of *Saccharum*.

Characteristics	<i>Saccharum munja</i>	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
1) Habit	A tall, erect, caepitose, perennial grass, growing in clumps, upto 6 meters	A perennial grass, growing in stools and forming cane breaks with most often aggressive in rhizomatous tillering, 3 meters.
2) Culm	Biennial, pale, solid, pithy, smooth, with an inconspicuous growth-ring and root zone.	Slender green-grey, ivory or white, hard but very pithy, often hollow in centre, varying in diameter 5-10 mm.
3) Leaf	Glaucous-green, rough on margins with dense hairs, close to the ligule; leaf sheath glabrous, smooth, 100-200 cm long.	A long, linear, narrow, sometimes reduced to mid rib.
4) Spikelet	In pairs, one sessile and other pedicelled. Awnless, in vacemes, 30-90 cm long pale cream to dark reddish-purple.	In pairs, pedicelled spikelet of the pair always blooming first, glumes 4, lodicules ciliate.

Common Indian Names of *Amorphophallus*

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Suran
2) Kanarese	Suran
3) Hindi	Suran
4) Sanskrit	Arshaghna, Kandala, Kandavardhan, Vatari

Common Indian Names of Kalmegh

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Gujarati	Kiriyata, Olikiriyat
2) Hindi	Kiryat, Kalmegh
3) Kanarese	Nelabevu gidu
4) Marathi	Olen Kirayat
5) Sanskrit	Bhuinimba, Mahateet, Kirata

Botanical differences among major Cleome species.

Characteristics	<i>C. brachycarpa</i>	<i>C. chelidoni</i>	<i>C. felina</i>	<i>C. gyandara</i>	<i>C. monophylla</i>	<i>C. simplicifolia</i>	<i>C. viscosa</i>
1) Habit	Perennial herb, 10-20 cm tall, branched, glandular hairy.	Glabrous or sparsely prickly annual herbs, 30-60 cm tall	Erect, much-branched 30-60 cm tall annual herb covered with rigid hairs.	Erect, viscidly hairy, 30-60 cm tall, annual herb.	Erect, hairy, branched herbs, 30-60 cm tall	Erect herb, 10-25 cm tall, hairy.	Glandular pubescent annual herbs, 30-80 cm tall
2) Leaves	3-5 foliolate, upper simple, Leaflets obovate-oblong or oblanceolate	5-9 foliolate, with obovate leaflets or upper 3-foliate with linear leaflets.	3-foliate, leaflets obovate, obtuse, equalling or shorter than the petiole.	Digitately 3-5 foliolate, leaflets elliptic-obovate or elliptic-lanceolate, sessile.	Oblong or oblong-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 2.5-5.0 cm long	2.5-5.0 cm long, obovate-oblong or elliptic-oblong, obtuse or acute, scabrid.	3-5 foliolate, petioled, leaflets elliptic-oblong, glabrous above, pubescent beneath, sessile or subsessile.
3) Flowers	Yellow, long-peduncled, in leafy racemes.	Bright rosy, 2.5 cm across, with long pedicels.	Axillary, solitary, long-pedicelled, purple.	White or purplish	1.2-2.5 cm long, purple.	8 mm long, Pale to bright purple in elongate racemes.	1-1.5 cm across, solitary, axillary, in terminal lax racemes.
4) Capsules	8 mm	5-10	2.5-4.0 cm	5-8 cm	8-10 cm	1.5-2.5 cm	4-8 cm

	long, ovate-lanceolate, or oblong.	mm long, linear, glabrous, with parallel, wavy striations.	long, compresseed, linear-oblong, acute at both ends striate.	long, linear cylindric, minutely beaked, viscidly pubescent.	long, linear, striate, beaked.	long, subsessile, spindle shaped, glabrous, torulose or subtorulose, beak 4 mm long.	long, cylindric, viscid, minutely beaked.
5) Seeds	Minute, smooth.	2mm long, brownish black, obliquely reniform, warty	Large, tubercled, glabrous.	Depressed-spherical, blackish brown, 1.2 mm across	Nearly orbicular, flat, prominently ribbed.	Pale brown, glabrous, smooth, large.	Numerous, dark brown, reniform, 1.2 mm long.
6) Flowering & Fruiting	August-September	June-Sept and July-Oct.	July-Sept.	July-Nov.	July-Nov.	July-Sept.	Throughout the year.

Common and popular names of Siris (*Albizia* sp.) around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Lebach, Sultana ul asjar
2) Bengal	Siris, Sirisha
3) Assam	Hirih, Kothiakoroi
4) Brazil	Corazao negro, Ebano oriental, Pau negro
5) Myanmar	Kokko
6) Cambodia	Changriek
7) Kanarese	Bage, bagi, Doddahage, Hombage, Sirsul, Sirsa
8) Sri Lanka	Vahai
9) Egypt	Lebach
10) English	East Indian Walnut, Egyptian sensitive, Oriental Ebony, Parrot tree, Siris Tree, Sizzling tree
11) French	Acacia lebbek, Bois noir
12) Gujarati	Kaliosaras, Kalikansakia, Kalosadusado
13) Hindi	Garsa, Kalshish, Kalsis, Lasrin, Shiris, Sirai, Sirar, Siras, Sirin,

	Sirsa, Tantia
14) Punjabi	Lasrin, Siris
15) Iraq	Barham, Labakh
16) Malyalam	Kattu vaku, Nenmani, Vaga, Vaka
17) Marathi	Chichola, Chinchola, Chinchula, Shirish, Kala Siris
18) Persian	Darakhtejokheria
19) Sind	Mahari, Shirrus, Suri
20) Sinhalese	Mara
21) Tamil	Adukkavagai, Kalindi, Pandil, Kattuvagai, Siridam, Sonagam, Undugam
22) Telugu	Dirasan, Dirisanamu, Girisamy, Sirishamu
23) Sanskrit	Barhapushpa, Kalinga, Kapitaka, Karnapura, Krishnashirisha
24) Uriya	Bodosirisi, Shirson, Tinya
25) Urdu	Darash
26) West Indies	Woman's Tongue

Major botanical differences between two *Cymbopogon* species.

Characteristics	<i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>citratus</i>	<i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>martini</i>
1) Habit	A tall perennial, throwing up dense fascicles of leaves from a short rhizome, culm stout, erect	A tall perennial sweet scented grass, stem straw coloured, leafy.
2) Leaves	Linear tapering upwards to a point, upto over 90 cm long, glaucous green, smooth or rough upwards and along the margins, midrib whitish on the upper side, sheaths of the culm tight, velvety at the nodes.	Flat, usually broad, subcordate or rounded at the base, glaucous beneath those below the inflorescence, margins scabrid.
3) Flowers	In decompound spatheate panicles 30to over 60 cm long nodding.	Spikes 2 nate, 12-18 mm long, oblique or divaricate.

Common and popular names of Lemon Grass around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
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1) Bengal	Gandhabena
2) Myanmar	Sabalin
3) Kanarese	Kavanche hullu, Purhalihulla, Vasanehullu
4) Chinese	Mao Hsiang
5) Colombia	Limancillo
6) English	Lemon grass, Melissa grass
7) French	Chiendent citronelle
8) Hindi	Gandhatrina, Nimbu ghas
9) Marathi	Hirvacha, Olancha, Olencha
10) Persian	Chaekashmiri, Hazarmasalah
11) Portuguese	Herba Cheirosa, Capim de Cheiro
12) Sanskrit	Abichhattraka, Atigandha, Badhira, Bhutina, Karenduka, Sugandha, Jambukapriya
13) Spanish	Grama de limon, Limon cillo
14) Sinhalese	Penguin, Saira
15) Tamil	Karapiurappillu, Vasanappilly
16) Telugu	Chippagadi, Nimmagaddi, Vasangaddi

Major Botanical differences between two *Bambusa* species

Characteristics	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>Bambusa</i>
	bambos	<i>vulgaris</i>
1) Habit	Graceful. Spinous bamboo	A moderate-sized bamboo, 6-18 meters
2) Culm	Dense, 24-30 m, green or purplish green when young, turning golden yellow with prominent nodes and long, hollow, internodes, lower ones rooting, often sub-angular, flexuous	Bright green or striped green-yellow or yellow, polished
3) Leaf	Linear or linear lanceolate, 7-15 cm x 2-20 cm	Linear-lanceolate, 15-25 cm long, rough

The Indian names of Anar

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Dalim

2) English	Pomegranate
3) Gujarati	Dadam
4) Hindi	Anar
5) Kanarese	Dalimba
6) Malyalam	Matalam
7) Marathi	Dalimba
8) Tamil	Mandulai
9) Telugu	Danimma

Common and popular names of Kamal around the world.

Languages/Region/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Karambe-ul-ma, Nilufer, Uss-ul-nilufer
2) Australia	Pink Water Lily
3) Bengal	Kombol, Komal, Pudmapudu, Padama
4) Myanmar	Padung ma
5) Kanarese	Kamala, Tavaribija, Tavarigadde
6) Chinese	Hoa Lien, Lien, Lien Jou
7) English	Chines Water Lily, Indian Lotus, Sacred Lotus, Pythagorean Bean
8) French	Lis rose du Nil,
9) Gujarati	Suriya Kamal
10) Hindi	Ambuj, Kamal, Kanval, Podam, Podma, Pankaj
11) Marathi	Kamal
12) Portuguese	Flor de loto, Nenuphar
13) Sanskrit	Ambhoja, Ambuja, Ambupadma, Amlana, Arvinda, Asyapatra, Harivetra, Jalajanama, Pankaja, Rajiva, Varisoha.
14) Sind	Pabban
15) Sinhalese	Nelumbo, Nelum
16) Tamil	Ambal, Tamarai, Sivapputamarai
17) Telugu	Kalung, Tamara, Erratomara
18) Urdu	Nilufer
19) Uriya	Padam

Botanical differences between major <i>Annona</i> species.		
Characteristics	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
1) Habit	A large, evergreen, straggling shrub or small tree, 7 meters.	A small, deciduous or semideciduous tree, 10 meters
2) Bark	Thin, grey	Rough, chocolate brown, with longitudinal tissues.
3) Leaf	Oblong-lanceolate or elliptic, pellucid-dotted, scented, 5.0-15.0 cm x 1.9-3.8 cm	Oblong-lanceolate, with unpleasant odour.
4) Flower	Greenish, fleshy, 1-4 drooping, extra-axillary, more on the leafy shoot than on older wood.	Solitary, greenish-white, scattered on branches, fleshy, drooping, leaf opposed
5) Fruit	Carpels many, lozenge shaped, tubercled, yellowish-green, syncarp, 5-10 cm in diameter.	Many berries, in heart-shaped syncarp, solid compact, yellowish or brownish red when ripe 7.5-18.0 cm in diameter with pentagonal aeroles.
6) Seed	Oblong, deep brownish black, shiny, covered with whitish pulp, 2 cm long, 2800-4500/kg.	Smooth, black.

Common and popular names of Sitaphal around the world.	
Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Ambeberesch, Beresch, Saripha
2) Assam	Ata, Katal
3) Bengal	Ata, Luna, Meba, Sitaphal
4) Cambodia	Tiep srok
5) Myanmar	Auza
6) Kanarese	Amritaphala, Duranji, Sitaphala
7) Sri Lanka	Anoda
8) English	Custard Apple, Sweet Apple, Sweet Sop
9) French	Ate, Attier, Cachiman, Hattier, Guanabane
10) Gujarati	Anan, Anuram, Seetaphul, Sitaphal
11) Hindi	At, Ata, Atasitaphal, Sitaphal, Shariphal, Sharifa

12) Nepal	Sharifal
13) Persian	Kaj, Shatifal
14) Portuguese	Ateira, Fructo de Conde
15) Sanskrit	Agrimakhya, Atripya, Sitaphala, Subha
16) Sind	Sharifa
17) Sinhalese	Anoda, Afta
18) Tamil	Atta, Sitapalam
19) Telugu	Gandagatramu, Sitapandu, Sitaphalamu
20) Uriya	Ato, Sitapholo

Common and popular names of Satyanashi (*Argemone mexicana*) around the world

Language/Region/Country	Names
1) Arabic	Bagel
2) Bengal	Baroshial Kanta, Kari kanta, Shial kantha, Sia kanta
3) Brazil	Cardo santo
4) Myanmar	Khyaq
5) Kanarese	Balurakkisa, Datturi, Datturigidda, Mulludaturi
6) Chinese	Lao Chou
7) English	Gamboge Thistle, Jamaica yellow thistle, Mexican Poppy, Prickly Poppy, Yellow mexican poppy
8) French	Chardon benit dec Antilles
9) German	Mexicanische Argemone
10) Gujarati	Darudi
11) Hindi	Satyanashi, Bharbhand, Farangidhatura, Ujarkanta, Kutaila, Shial kanta
12) Marathi	Darusi, Firang dhotra
13) Portuguese	Figo do inferno
14) Sanskrit	Brahmadandi, Kandiari, Katsi, Satyanasa, Hemashikha, Hemadugdha, Hemavati, Kanchani
15) Spanish	Adormidera espinosa
16) Tamil	Bremadandu, Kurukkam
17) Telugu	Brahmadandi

Table 1: Major Cyperus species of Chhattisgarh with Botanical differences

Characters	<i>Cyperus arenarius</i>	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i>	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	<i>Cyperus malaccensis</i>	<i>Cyperus procerus</i>	<i>Cyrotis rotundifolia</i>
Habit	A glaucous-green pale, rigid, creeping sedge, with wiry, elongated rhizome.	A stoloniferous, glabrous, erect perennial, with numerous bulbs. Bulb as small as paddy-grain, very easily separates from parent plant	A variable, glabrous, robust sedge	A short-lived, tall annual, with fibrous roots	A perennial sedge	A tall, coarse, stoloniferous perennial	A perennial, stout, glabrous sedge with underground tubers and rhizomes	A perennial, stout, glabrous sedge with rhizome and hairy seeds
Culm	Distant on the rhizome, stout, rigid, terete, 10-30 cm	60-150 cm arising from rhizome	Tufted, triquetrous, 30-50cm	Upto one meter	60-90 cm	60-90 cm	Triquetrous	Densely glaucous 40 cm
Leaf	Linear, 5-20 cm X 2-3 mm.	Many, longer than stem, four mm wide at base	-	As long as or shorter than culm, 5mm wide, few, scarbid to ward apex	Sometimes as long as stem	-	Often longer than culm	Densely abaxial, rounded, broad, sheath clasped the stem, width
Inflorescence	Solitary, terminal heads, more or less globose, brown	Subumbellate, interrupted	-	Large compound umbels 5-20, spicate	Pseudolateral cluster of 2-12, generally sessile spikelet	-	-	3-9 rayed, 3-5 bracts, few spikelets
Spikelets	Numerous, radiating, elliptic-lanceolate, dirty straw coloured ultimately becoming brown, 8-25 flowered	4-12,8-12 flowered	-	Spike cylindrial, lax, spikelets compressed, linear, oblong,	Closely clustered, straw coloured or tinged with chestnut or chestnut red, oblong-lanceolate	Linear	Sometimes tinged red or bright red or straw coloured	20 flowered, red, almost all brown

Fruit	-	-	-	Obovate-elliptic, with conceav smooth sides	Ovate or obovate, flattened	Ellipsoid apiculate nut	Obovoid, trigonus, yellow brown nut.	Ob ov
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The Indian names of Chirchita (*Achyranthes aspera*)

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Apang
2) Gujarati	Aghedo
3) Hindi	Onga, Apamarg, Chirchita, Latkana, Latjira
4) Kanarese	Uttarane
5) Malyalam	Katalati
6) Marathi	Agadha
7) Sanskrit	Apamarga
8) Tamil	Nayrivi
9) Telugu	Uttarane
10) Persian	Khare vazhum

Common and popular names of Aonla around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Arabic	Ambliy, Amlaj
2) Assam	Amlaki, Amluki, Sohmyrlain
3) Bengal	Ambolati, Amla, Amlaki, Amlati, Aonla
4) Cambodia	Ngop
5) Myanmar	Hziphyu, Shabju, Tasha, Zibyu, Ziphuyusi
6) Kanarese	Amlaka, Chattu, Dadi, Dhanya, Dhatri, Sudhe
7) Chinese	An Mo Le
8) Gujarati	Amali, Ambri, Ambala, Bhoza
9) Hindi	Aonla, Aora, Amlaki
10) English	Embllic, Myrobalan Tree
11) Malyalam	Amalakam, Nelli

12) Marathi	Anvala, Aola, Aonli, Avala, Arola, Awla
13) Nepal	Amla
14) Mauritius	Embelic
15) Persian	Ameloh, Amuleh
16) Portugese	Mirabolano emblico
17) Sanskrit	Adiphala, Akara, Amalaki, Amlika, Amraphala, Amrito, Dhatri, Dhatrika, Jatiphala, Kayastha, Shriphala, Vrittaphala
18) Sinhalese	Awusadexnelli, Nelli
19) Tamil	Amalagam, Indul, Nelli, Perunelli
20) Telugu	Amala kamu, Amalaki, Nelli, Usiriki
21) Urdu	Anwala
22) Uriya	Aura, Khondona, Onola

Potential uses of Chirai Jam or Jamun

Whole Plant	Bark	Leaf	Flower	Fruit	Seed
*Useful in reclamaiton of problematic soils	*Yields pectin, tannins and a black dye	*Yields tannin and essential oil	*Source of honey	*Ripe fruits widely eaten	*Rich in protien and tannins
*Timber useful in construction, boat-building, various implements, furniture, etc	*Used as medicine	*Useful as green manure	*Poses antibiotic activity	*Used in jelly, jam, preserve, squash and wine-making	*Useful as medicine
*Good fuel	*Possess antibiotic activity	*Good fodder for cattle, sheep and goat		*Raw fruit juice is used in vinegar	*Possess antibiotic activity
*Suitable for social forestry as shade-tree and wind-breaks		*Host plant for tasar-silkworms		*Useful as medicine	
		*Used as medicine		*Possess antibiotic activity	
		*Allelopathic uses			
		*Posses			

		antibiotic activity			
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The Indian names of Punarnava

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Bengal	Punurnava
2) Gujarati	Vakhakhaparo, Dholia-saturodo
3) Marathi	Tambadivasu, Ghetuli
4) Tamil	Mukaratee-Kirei
5) Hindi, Sanskrit & Telugu	Punernava, Raktakunda, Shothaghni, Varshabhu
6) Kanarese	Kommegida
7) English	Hogweed

Common names of Kela

Languages / regions	Names
1. English	Adam's Fig, Banana, Plantain
2. Gujarati	Kela
3. Hindi & Marathi	Kela
4. Kanarese	Bale
5. Sanskrit	Badali, Rambha, Urustambha

Common names of Parijat

Languages / regions	Names
1. Bengali	Sephalika, Seol
2. English	Tree of Sorrow, Night flowering Jasmine
3. Gujarati	Jaya parvati
4. Kanarese	Parijata
5. Hindi	Harsingar, Sephalika,

6. Malayalam	Pavizhammalli, Parijat Kam
7. Marathi	Khurasli, Parijatak
8. Oriya	Godokodiko, Singaroharo
9. Tamil	Manjhapu, Pavazhamalligai
10. Telugu	Kapilahagadustu, Pagadamalle, Parijatamu

Common and popular names of Bixa around the world.

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Jarat, Jolandhar
2) Bengal	Lotkan, Latkhan, Watkana
3) Myanmar	Thideng, Thidin
4) Cambodia	Chompuh chralok
5) Kanarese	Arnattu, Bangarakayi
6) English	Annatto, Annotto, Arnatto
7) French	Achiote, Achote, Anate, Bichet
8) Gujarati	Sinduri
9) Hindi	Lotkan, Latkhan, Rangphal
10) Malyalam	Kuppamannal, Kurannamannal
11) Marathi	Kesari, Kisri, Sinduri, Shendri
12) Philippines	Anate, Atola
13) Portuguese	Arnotto
14) Sinhalese	Kaha
15) Spanish	Achote
16) Tamil	Amudadaram, Avam, Kungumam, Manjitti
17) Telugu	Jabura
18) Uriya	Gulbas, Guliabha, Japhoran, Lotkans, Sakta

Common names of Bhatkatiya

Languages / regions	Names
1.Hindi	Kateli, Ringani, Katai

2. Gujarati	Bhayaringni
3. Marathi	Bhuirungani
4. Malyalam & Tamil	Kandan Kathiri
5. Sanskrit	Kantakari, Nidigadhika, Brihati
6. Telugu	Nelamulaka, Vankuda.
8. Kanarese	Chikkasande, Nele Rama-gulla

Common names of Babool around the world

Languages / regions/ countries	Names
1. Arabic	Saelam, Sant, Snut Sout, Sselam, Talah, Um el barka, Ummghilan
2. Baluchi	Chidirg
3. Basari	Kara
4. Bengali	Babla, Babul, Babur, Kikar
5. Myanmar	Huanglongkyain
6. Kanarese	Babbuli, Bobbuli, Barbara, Barbura, Gobalog, Jali, Gobli, Karibela, Karigi, Ramakanti
7. Egypt	Sant, Sunt
8. English	Indian Gum Arabic Tree, Egyptian Thorn, Gambia Pods, Egyptian Mimosa, Black Babool
9. French	Boisd' arariba rose, Bois diabubul, Gommier des Indes, Gommier rouge.
10. Gond	Bamura
11. Gambia	Bano, Nebneb
12. Greek	Acantha, Kommi
13. Gujerati	Babalia, Baval
14. Helorew	Shett, Shittim
15. Hindi	Babla, Babul, Babur, Bassim, Bauwar, Kikar
16. Iraq	Shok-al-hind
17. Konkani	Babul
18. Kumaon	Babul
19. Lambadi	Bambolero
20. Malaya	Babola
21. Marathi	Babhul, Babul, Vedibabul.
22. Northern Rhodesia	Mukoka
23. Persian	Kharemu ghilan

24. Portuguese	Gomma da India.
25. Punjab	Babla, Babul, Babur, Kikar
26. Rajasthan	Babul, Bambul, Bawal.
27 Sanskrit	Ajabaksha, Babbula, Babbulaka, Babula, Barbura, Dirghakantaka, Dridhabija, Goshringa, Malaphala, Varvara, Yugmakantaka.
28. Santali	Babla, Babur, Gobla, Gabur
29. Sind	Babbar, Babhula, Haribabar, Kalikikkar, Kikur.
30. Sinhalese	Babbula
31. Chinese	Bani, Banigna, Kargui korre
32. Sudan	Sant
33. Swazzi	Tsitwete
34. Tamil	Iramangandam, Karuvel, Karuvelam, Vel.
35. Telugu	Barburamu Nallatumma, Nellatuma, Tumna, Yugalakshamu
36. Urdu	Babul.
37. Uriya	Babulo, Baburo, Boburi

Botanical differences among major Acacia species

Characteristics	Acacia auriculaeformis	Acacia catechu	Acacia leucocephala	Acacia nilotica
1) Habit	A straight, quick-growing tree, upto 16 meters, with angular branches.	A prickly tree, with a cylindrical stem, generally upto 3 meters.	A spiny, deciduous tree, upto 3 meters	An almost evergreen, fast growing tree, with short stem and a spreading crown and feathery foliage.
2) Bark	White, smooth, somewhat fissured.	Dark greyish brown, exfoliating in long snarow chips.	Light yellowish grey, to nearly white, red inside	Dark brown to almost black, longitudinally fissured or deeply cracked.
3) Leaves	Pinnate, rachis modified into phyllide	Pinnate with a pair of recurved prickles at the base of rachis.	Bipinnate with spines	Bipinnate, with spines, pinnules narrowly oblong.
4) Flower	White or rich yellow, fragrant, in axillary spilas	Pale yellow, in cylindrical spikes.	Yellow, in heads, arranged in terminal panicles, 30 cm long.	Golden yellow, fragrant, in long-stalked, globose heads.
5) Fruit	Hard, brown pod,	Glabrous, flat,	Black, narrow	Greyish green, flat

	coiled at maturity.	oblong pod, readily dehisces, seed dispersal through wind and water.	pod, 10-20 cm long	pod, constricted between the circular seeds, bears from an early age.
6) Seed	upto 43,000/kg	upto 40,000/kg.	10-20 in a pod	upto 11,000/kg, sheep and goats eat pods and disperse seed.

Common names of Dhawai

Languages / regions	Names
1. Bengali	Dawai, Dhai
2. Bihar	Icha, Ihenti, Dhai Phul.
3. Gujarati	Dhavdi
4. Hindi	Dhawi, Jaju, Dhanta
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Thawi, Thai
6. Kanarese	Tamrapushpi
7. Oriya	Jaliko, Harwari
8. Purjals	Dhawi
9. Marathi	Phulsatti, Dhaiphal
10. Sanskrit	Dhalaki, Agnijwala
11. Kanarese	Are, Bela

The Indian names of *Holarrhena antidysentirica*

Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1) Assam	Dhulkari, Dudkhuri
2) Bengali	Kurchi
3) English	Easter Tree, Ivory Tree
4) Gujarati	Drowda, Kudakari
5) Hindi	Kurchi, Karva Indrajau, Kutaja
6) Kanarese	Koodsaloo, Korchie
7) Malyalam	Kodagapula

8) Marathi	Kodaga
9) Oriya	Kherwa, Korwa, Kurwa, Pitakorwa
10) Punjabi	Keor, Kewar
11) Tamil	Veppalei, Kodagapalei, Indraban
12) Telugu	Pala Kodasha

Botanical differences among major Flemingia species

Characterstics	<i>F. bracteata</i>	<i>F. chappar</i>	<i>F. fruticulosa</i>	<i>F.grahamiana</i>	<i>F. involucrata</i>	<i>F.lineata</i>	<i>F.macrophylla</i>
Habit	Erect undershrub or shrubs, 0.3-1m. high, with densely pubescent branches.	Erect shrubs, 1-3 m. high, with cylindrical appressedly hairy branches.	Undershrubs with trailing striate, grey tomentose branches.	Small erect shrubs, with slender tomentose branches when young	Erect shrubs, 0.5-1.5 m high stem cylindrical, branch pubescent	Erect shrubs upto 1m high with terete pubescent branches	Ferect bushy shrubs, 0.7-2.5m high, with pubescent oungs branches.
Leaves	1-foliolate, petiole 3-1 mm long, stipules 12-25 mm long, linear scarious. Ovate or oblong-lanceolate, 7-18x2.5-7 cm, sub-cordate at base, acute or acuminate at apex, glabescent above pubescent and gland dotted beneath.	Simple, sub-orbicular, cordate at base, acuminate or cuspidate at apex, 5-12 cm long and broad, glabrous above, faintly pubescent beneath.	1-foliolate, leaflets elliptic, ovate or suborbicular, 2.5-10 cm long, acute or obtuse at apex, cordate at base, glabrescent above, pubescent and gland dotted beneath	digitately 3-foliolate, leaflets elliptic oblong or lanceolate narrowed at both ends, 4-8 cm long, grey tomentose with dark-brown glands beneath.	digitately 3-foliolate, obovate of oblanceolate, 2-7cm long, glabrescent above, adpressedly hairy beneath, lateral oblique.	digitately 3-foliolate, leaflets ovate-oblong or lanceolate, acute or obtuse, cuneate at base, glabrous above and faintly silky and black gland dotted beneath.	
Flowers	in axillary and terminal branched 5-15 cm long racemes, arranged in clusteres hidden by distichiously	Racemes axillary, simple or panicled	Racemes terminal, flowers in clusteres enclosed by reniform folded 2-2.5x 2.5-3 cm bracts.	Racemes axillary, spicate, 2.5-5.0 cm long, often fascicled.	Flowers in dense globose heads surrounded by large bracts, terminal & axillary.	Racemes lax, panicled, 5-12 cm long cm long, bracts subulate.	Flowers in dense axillary racemes or panicled

	arranged reniform emarginate hairy bracts						
Pods	7-12 mm pubescent 2- seeded	8-12 mm long, clothed with brightred glands	7-8 mm long pubescent	oblong, 9mm long, pubescent, covered with viscid red glands.	Oblong, 4- mm long, pubescent, one-seeded	obvoid- oblong, 6-10 mm long dotted with red glands, puberulous, 2-seeded.	Pods 10- 15mm long, brown pubescent, dotted with black glands, 2-seeded
Floweing & fruiting time	October to December	November- March	February - April	January-May	October - February	December- March	September- May

Common Indian names of different *Ziziphus* species

Languages	<i>Z.mauritiana</i>	<i>Z. nummularia</i>	<i>Z.xylopyra</i>	<i>Z.oenoplia</i>
Bengali	Ber	Jhahrberi	-	Siakul
Hindi	Ber	Jhahrberi	Kat-ber	Makai
Kanarese	Elanji	-----	Mullukare	Barige
Malyalam	Elentha	----	-----	Kottavalli
Tamil	Elentha	Kargodi	Kottei	Ambulam
Marathi	Bera, Bor	Junglaber	Koddntegoti	Kanerblli
Oriya	Bodori	-----	Goetoboro, Kantobohul	Kanto Kolli
Telugu	Reega, Gangareegu	Neelareegu	Gotte	Banka - Paragi
English	Indian Jujube	Wild Jujube	-----	Jackal Jujube
	Common Jujube			
Gujarati	Bordi	Chanyabor	-----	-----

Difference among major *Ziziphus* species

Characterstics	<i>Z. mauritiana</i>	<i>Z.nummularia</i>	<i>Z.xylopyra</i>
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Habit	A small, evergreen tree of variable size, upto 15 meters or more with a spreading crown but more commonly as a compact shrub of 3-4 meters.	A thorny small bush or a shrub, with widely divaricating, flexuosus, pale-purplish stems and or grey velvety stipular prickles in pairs	A large, straggling shrub or a small tree, armed with spines, upto 4 meters, covered with short, greyish tomentum.
Leaf	Variable, oblong-elliptic, ovate or suborbicular, closely serrulate or entire, rounded at both ends, prominently 3-nerved.	Ovate or orbicular, densely tomentose beneath, serrate	Broadly elliptic, obovate or orbicular, serrulate, globrous, dark above and covered with soft and pale tomentum beneath, oblique
Flower	Greenish yellow, in axillary Cymes, April-October	Pale yellow, in axillary cymes.	Yellowish green, in compact cymes, April-June
Fruit	Oblong-globose or ovoid, reddish brown, orange or yellowish, one seeded drupe, October - March	Red or black drupe, one cm long, November	Globose, 3 or rarely 2 or 4 celled, with usually a seed in each.
Seed	Shape depend upon fruit, 1240-1760 / Kg.	-----	Very hard, woody, January - April

Common Indian names of Reetha

Languages	Names
Gujarati	Aritha, Arithan
Hindi	Ritha, Reetha
Kanarese	Antharalo, Anthuvela, Kugale, Phenily
Marathi	Ritha, Ringhi
Sanskrit	Arishtaka, Kumbalbijak, Rishta, Phenila
English	Soap - Nut tree
Tamil	Nitha vanji,
Telugu	Kukudu

Botanical differences among Major Sapindus species

Characteristics	Sapindus trifoliatus	Sapindus laurifolia	Sapindus mukorossi
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Habit	Trees upto 12 meters high	Trees, upto 20 meters high	Trees upto 20 meters high
Leaves	Upto 15cm long	Leaves upto 20 cm long	Leaves 15-40 cm long.
Leaflets	Opposite, 4.5-11 x 2-2.6 cm, globrous above, tomenase beneath, oblong or elliptic-ob lanceolate, apex obtuse to emarginate.	5.5 x 15 x 3.5 - 5.0 cm, elliptic - lanceolate, glabrous, apex acute or sub acuminate, base oblique	Subsessile, subopposite, 5-15x 3-5.5 cm, lanceolate oblong, apex acute or acuminate, base oblique
Flowers	White, in terminal upto 15cm long pubescent panicles	White, in terminal upto 20 cm long, tomentose panicles	Flowers white or purple, subsessile, in terminal and lateral upto 25cm long, pubescent panicles.
Drupes	1-1.5 x 1.5cm, yellowish-brown, 3-lobed, rusty pubescent, glabrescent, one or two cocci underdeveloped	1.5-2.0 cm, 2-3 lobed, ferrugineous-velvety, at length glabrescent.	Yellowish-brown, 1.5-2.5cm long, globose, one seeded with two small, undeveloped carpels at the base.
Seeds	5-7mm in diameter	6-8 mm long	seeds 1.5 cm in diameter.
Flowering and fruiting	October - January	November to April	May to February

Common Indian Names of Chironji

Languages	Names
(1) Bengali	Chironji
(2) Gujarati and Marathi	Charoli, Pyalchar
(3) Hindi	Achar, Char, Paira, Piyal
(4) Kanarese	Murkali, Charpoppu
(5) Malyalam	Mungaper
(6) Oriya	Charu
(7) Sanskrit	Priyalam, Char, Dhanu, Rajadana, Tapaspriya
(8) Tamil	Morala
(9) Telugu	Saara chettu, Morichettu

Common Indian names of Saja

Languages	Names
Bengali	Asan
Gujarati	Sadar
Hindi	Saja, Saj, Asan, Sain
Kanarese	Sadada
Marathi	Ain
Oriya	Sahaju
Tamil	Karramarda
Telugu	Nalamaddi
Sanskrit	Raktarjun
English	Indian Laurel

Botanical differences among major *Caesalpinia* species.

Characteristics	<i>C. bonduc</i>	<i>C. coriaria</i>	<i>C. decapetala</i>	<i>C. digyna</i>	<i>C. pulcherrima</i>
1) Habit	Scandent or climbing shrub, branches hairy armed with straight prickles.	Tall shrub or small trees, branches unarmed	Scandent or climbing prickly shrubs, branches hairs with hooked or straight prickles.	Scandent or climbing shrubs with uniformly scattered hooked prickles on glabrous or pubescent branches.	Shrubs or small trees, sometimes with prickly branches.
2) Leaves	Bipinnate, 30-45 cm long, rachis brown pubescent and bearing recurved spines, pinnae 5-10 pairs, leaflets 10-24 pairs, opposite elliptic-oblong, mucronate.	Bipinnate, pari- or unipari-pinnate, 15 cm long, leaflets numerous, 6-7 mm long.	Bipinnate, 10-35 cm long, leaflets 8-12 pairs, opposite, oblong, obtuse.	Bipinnate, 15-30 cm long, leaflets 7-10 pairs, oblong, obtuse, sessile.	Bipinnate, 10-45 cm long, leaflets 10-12 pairs, oblong, apiculate, mucronate, glabrous.
3) Flowers	Yellow, in pedunculate,	Yellow, in axillary and	Bright yellow, in pedunculate	Bright Yellow, in supraaxillary	Orange or yellow,

	supra axillary and terminal, 15-30 cm long racemes, Bracts about one cm long, lanceolate.	terminal dense panicles, 5 cm long.	30-40 cm long terminal or axillary racemes.	and terminal racemes.	interterminal and axillary racemes.
4) Pods	5-7.5x3.8-5 cm covered with sharp wiry prickles.	7.5x1.2 cm twisted.	7-13x2-2.5 cm, glabrous, beaked	Oblong, glabrous, fleshy, 4-5 cm long, constricted between seeds.	Flattened, 5-8 cm long
5) Seeds	2, dark grey	-----	4-8.	2-4, dark brown, roundish	6-8.
6) Flowering and Fruiting time	July-September and September-November.	October	October-April	October-December	July-April

Common names of *Caesalpinia digyna*

Languages	Names
1) Assamese	Teri
2) Bengali	Umulkuchi
3) Myanmar	Sunletthe
4) Hindi	Vakerimul
5) Sinhalese	Wakirimul
6) Telugu	Nunugacha
7) Uriya	Gila, Tari

Common names of Castor around the world.

S.No. Language/Region/Country Names

1	Afghanistan	Bazanjir, Buzanjir
2	Arabic	Charua, Djar, Hurua
3	Assam	Eri
4	Bengal	Bheranda
5	Myanmar	Kesu, Kyekesu
6	Cambodia	Lohong preng

7	Canarese	Avudala, Chittubaraly, Eranda
8	Brazil	Carapateiro
9	Egypt	Kharwa, Kiki
10	English	Castor-oil plant, Palma, Christi
11	French	Avanacoe, Avanacu, carapat, Grand ricin
12	Greek	Kiki
13	German	Wunderbaum
14	Guam	Agaliya
15	Gujarati	Divelli, Divelligo, Tirki
16	Hindi	Arand, Arandi, Arend, Erand, Erandi, Ind, Rand
17	Iraq	Khirwa
18	Italian	Caffee Ja olio, Lohong
19	Malyalam	Anandam, Avanaka, Chittavanaku, Erandam, Kotta, Panjangulam
20	Marathi	Erandi, Yarandicha
21	Mauritius	Palma Christi
22	Mexican	Tlaplati
23	Mosambique	Ambona
24	Nepal	Alha, Areta, Orer
25	North America	Castor bean, Castor plant
26	Portuguese	Carrapateiro, Ricina, Mammona
27	Russian	Kleshtshexika
28	Sanskrit	Amanda, Amangala, Bhanda, Eranda, Ishta, Kanta, Panjangula, Shukla.
29	Sinhalese	Eudaru, Telendary
30	Spanish	Higuera del diablo
31	Tamil	Aimugi, Amanakku, Andagam, Asaram, Attagam, Kottai, Erandam
32	Telugu	Amudamu, Erandamu, Chittamudamy
33	Urdu	Eranda
34	Uriya	Bheronta, Chitroko, Erondo, Gobo, Joda, Kalo, Monto

Common names of Mainphal in India.

Languages/Regions	Names
1) Assamese	Gurol, Behmona, Mona
2) Bengali & Hindi	Mainphal, Karhar

3) Gujarati	Mindhal, Mindhola, Midhola
4) Kanarese	Kare, Banegora, Mangari, Minkare
5) Khasia	Diengmakasing-Khlaw
6) Kashmir	Kirkla, Kokoa
7) Malyalam	Kara
8) Marathi	Ghela, Peralu, Mindhal, Wagatta, Gelphal
9) Oriya	Palova
10) Sanskrit	Madana, Pinditak, Dharaphal
11) Tamil	Marukkalankay, Madkarai
12) Telugu	Manga,
13) English	Emetic nut

Botanical differences between major *Randia* species.

Characteristics	<i>R. uliginosa</i>	<i>R. dumetorum</i>
1) Habit	Armed small tree, spines terminal at the ends of brachyblasts.	Armed shrub or small tree, spines axillary.
2) Leaves	On short branchlets, elliptic-lanceolate or oblanceolate, 7x15 cm.	Mostly fascicled on branchlets, obovate or oblanceolate, sub-coriaceous, glabrescent or pubescent.
3) Flowers	Solitary, white	Solitary or 2-3 fascicles, creamy white, fragrant.
4) Fruits	Oblong-globose, smooth young ones green, mature yellow.	Globose, fleshy
5) Seeds	Blackish	
6) Flowering & Fruiting	April-May	May-June and October-January.

Botanical differences among major *Ixora* species.

Characteristics.	<i>I. coccinea</i>	<i>I. cuneifolia</i>	<i>I. pavetta</i>
1. Habit	Shrubs upto 4m high	Shrubs	Shrubs or small trees, upto 5m high
2. Leaves	Opposite, elliptic-ovate to oblong, sessile or subsessile,	Coriaceous, lanceolate, oblong or elliptic	Elliptic -oblong , coriaceous, rounded or

	coriaceous, cordate at base, rounded or apiculate at apex, 4-7x3-4 cm.	lanceolate, sometimes puberulous beneath, 8-13 x 4-4.5 cm.	cordate at base, apex obtuse to acute, 6-14 x 3-5 cm.
3. Flowers	In sessile or shortly pedunculate corymbose cymes, scarlet.	White, in sessile or shortly pedicellate cymes	White, in terminal pedicellate branched cymes
4. Fruits	Globose, fleshy	Like a Pea.	globose, red, 5-7mm in diameter, seeds flattened.
5. Flowering and fruiting time	February - April	April - June	May - June

Common Indian names of *Ixora concinea*

Languages / regions	Names
1. Kanarese	Gudde dosal, Kepala, Kisukare
2. Marathi	Bakali, Pankul, Pendgul
3. Sanskrit	Bandhuka, Parali, Raktaka
4. English	Flame of the woods.

Common Indian names of *Petha*.

S.No.	Regions/Languages/Countries	Names
1	English	Ash Pumpkin, Tallow-White Gourd
2	Gujarati	Bhurukoholu, Dorokaru, Koholu
3	Hindi	Golkaddu, Kondha, Kudimar
4	Kanarese	Budekumbalkai
5	Marathi	Kohala
6	Sanskrit	Karkutika, Kushmanda, Timisha, Shikhivardhaka

Common Indian names of *Mallotas sp.*

S.No.	Regions/Languages/Countries	Names
1	Assam	Jorat, Lason
2	Bengali	Kamala
3	Gujarati	Kapilo
4	Hindi	Kamala, Rohini, Sindur
5	Kanarese	Kunkum adamara
6	Lepcha	Puroakung

7	Malayalam	Kuramadakku, Manjana
8	Marathi	Shendri
9	Oriya	Kapilogundi, Kukumo, Sinduri
10	Tamil	Kapil, Kungumam, Kurangu manjanatti
11	Telugu	Chendiramu, Kunkuma, Sinduri
12	English	Monkey-face tree
13	Sanskrit	Kapila, Kampillaka

Common Indian names of Harpharevadi.

S.No.	Regions/Languages/Countries	Names
1	English	Country Gooseberry
2	Hindi	Chalmeri, Harparauri, Harphanevadi
3	Kanarese	Rayara nelli
4	Marathi	Roi-aval, Harparrevdi
5	Sanskrit	Lavali, Laveni, Pandu, Skandhaphara

Common names of Zea mays around the world.

S.No.	Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1	Afghanistan	Jaori, Jaoari
2	Africa	Mielie
3	Annam	Bap ngo, Lua ngo
4	Arabic	Durahkisan, Durahshani
5	Bengal	Bhutta, Janar, Kokka
6	Brazil	Zaburro
7	Myanmar	Pyaungbu
8	Cambodia	Paut, Put
9	Canarese	Goinjol, Makkai jola, Musukujola
10	Srilanka	Cholum
11	Chinese	Pang Tzeu, Yu Shu Shu
12	Dutch	Mais
13	Egypt	Durra
14	English	Indian corn, Maize
15	French	Ble'de Barbarie, Mais, Maize
16	Gold Coast	Agbahdor

17	Gujarati	Makkari
18	Hindi	Bhutta, Bhotta, Barajuav, Makka, Makai
19	Iraq	Indhrah safra, Idhrat-ash-sham
20	Italian	Grani siciliano, Grano turco
21	Kurdish	Gumnah shami, zurat zard
22	Madagascar	Katsabazaha
23	Malayalam	Cholam, Makka Cholam
24	Marathi	Bonda, Maka
25	Persian	Bajri, Gaudumemakkah
26	Philippines	Borona, Maiz
27	Portuguese	Milho, Millho
28	Russian	Kukuruva, Yavanala
29	Sanskrit	Kandaja, Mahakaya, Makaya, Shikhalu, Yavanala
30	Sinhalese	Bada iringu, Tringu
31	Spanish	Maiz, Trigo de las Indias
32	Tamil	Makkasholam, Turaka cholam
33	Telugu	Mokkajanna, Mokka jonnalu
34	Turkish	Misir, Saridari
35	Urdu	Makai
36	Uriya	Buta, Maka, Mokha
37	Yemen	Rumj

Common names of Katha (Acacia catechu) around the world.

S. No.	Languages/Regions/Countries	Names
1	Assam	Kat, Khair, Khoira, Koir
2	Bengal	Khayer, Kuth
3	Myanmar	Sha
4	Canarese	Cachu, Kaggali, Kanti, Kagli, Kashu
5	SriLanka	Karangall, Kashukutta, Voadalam
6	Dutch	Ketechuboom, Katsjouboom
7	English	Black Catchu, Cutch catechu, Degu Catechu
8	French	Acacia du cachou
9	German	Katechubaum, Kaschubaum
10	Greek	Acanthe

11	Gujarati	Kher, Kheriobaval
12	Hindi	Katha, Khair, Khairbabul, Khyar
13	Italian	Cacciu, Catto, Catechu
14	Malayalam	Kadaram, Karinnali, Senkarinna
15	Marathi	Kaderi, Khaderi, Khair, Khaira, Khera, Lalkhair
16	Portuguese	Cutch
17	Sanskrit	Bahushalya, Balapatra, Balaputra, Gayatri, Homa, Kantaki, Karkari, Yajnika, Sushalya
18	Sinhalese	Kayipu, Ratkihiri
19	Spanish	Catechu
20	Tamil	Kodiram, Karangalli, Karungali, Kodam, Odalai
21	Telugu	Kasu, Khadiramu, Mallasandra, Sandra, Sundra
22	Uriya	Bimbu, Khodira, Khoiro, Khoiru

Common names of Ganna (*Saccharum officinarum*) around the world.

S.No. Languages/Regions/Countries Names

1	Annam	Mia
2	Arabic	Kasabishakar, Qasabussakar
3	Bengal	Ak, Ganna, Ik, Kajuli, UK, Ukyo
4	Brazil	Canna, Canna de assucar, Viba
5	Myanmar	Keyan, Kyan
6	Cambodia	Ampeou, Ampon
7	Canarese	Ikshu, Ikshudanda, Ingolu, Kabbu, Kantara
8	Sri Lanka	karambu
9	Chinese	kan Che, Sha T'ang, Shih Mi
10	Dutch	Suiker riet
11	Egypt	Ghah, Qassab sukkar
12	English	Sugarcane
13	Fiji	Dovu, Vico
14	French	Pofongu, Bogleng
15	French Guiana	Canne a sucre
16	German	Zuckerrohr
17	Guam	Tupo, Tupu
18	Gujarati	Naisakar, Sheradi, Sherdi
19	Hindi	Ganna, Ikh, Ukh, UK, Naishakar
20	Iraq	Qussab sukkari

21	Japanese	Kansia
22	Java	Tebu
23	Kurdish	Gamish-i-shikir
24	La Reunion	Canne
25	Madagascar	Fary
26	Malay	Tebu, Tubu
27	Marathi	Aos, Kabbo, US, Usa
28	Persian	naishakar
29	Philippines	Tubo
30	Portuguese	Cannade assucar
31	Samoa	Tolo
32	Roumanian	Trestie de zahar
33	Sanskrit	Adhipatra, Asipatra, Bhurirassa, Gandidi, Gudada, Gudadaru, Madhutrina, Rasala, Rasaly, Sastra, Sukumasaka, Maharasa, Ikshu, Ikshura, Vansha
34	Spanish	Canade azucar
35	Tamil	Angarigai, Ikku, Kalai, Karambu
36	Telugu	Cheraku, cherakubodi, Ikshupu, Inju, Kantaramu
37	Urdu	Canade azucar
38	Uriya	Aku, Ikhyo, Gudodaru

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